

# THE STAR RARE COIN ENCYCLOPEDIA AND PREMIUM CATALOG

AN ELABORATE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE  
COINS OF THE WORLD



PRICE ONE DOLLAR



COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY  
THE NUMISMATIC COMPANY OF TEXAS (UNINC.)  
FORMERLY  
THE NUMISMATIC BANK  
B. MAX MEHL, OWNER AND MGR.  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS, U.S.A.

T.R. Moseley

1992

Ancients  
pp. 65-97  
& 3

## PLEASE READ THIS

BEFORE WRITING OR SENDING US COINS

The Prices Quoted in This Book Are  
Those We Pay for the Coins

If you want to buy coins, send 10 cents for our large illustrated selling list, showing our selling prices for coins and bills.

## This Book

is published to serve as a guide to the values of rare coins. All rare U. S. and other coins are quoted herein.

The prices quoted are those we PAY, and depend entirely upon the condition of the coins. If a coin is quoted at \$1.00 to \$5.00, it means that we will pay anywhere from \$1.00 to \$5.00, according to the condition of the coin.

THE FACE VALUE OF THE COIN IS ALWAYS  
INCLUDED IN THE PRICE QUOTED

If a half dollar is quoted at 50 cents, it indicates that it is worth only face value. The dates of U. S. coins not given in this book are not worth any premiums. It is therefore a waste of time for anyone to write for special quotations, etc. All questions as to conditions, prices, etc., are answered in this book. By reading pages 4 to 7 carefully before writing us or sending coins, much trouble and useless correspondence will be avoided.

When you write, be sure to enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope to insure reply. Our mail is so large that the postage on replies would amount to a considerable sum, while the cost to you is but 2 cents.

When writing or sending us coins, be sure to always give your name and address and mention the number of this book. The number is printed in red ink on the last page.

NOTE:—We fill orders the same day as received, but please remember there are three links to a mail order transaction—yourself, ourselves, the United States Mails; if any link is defective, an error occurs; letters and third class mail at times go astray; and at times we receive remittances without name and address. Despite all care on our side, errors will occur. If delay or non-delivery occurs, please seek a direct explanation before jumping to any conclusions. Remember, we may not be at fault; there are THREE links in the mail order chain. We do not reply to any inquiries unless return postage is enclosed.

READ OUR SPECIAL OFFER ON PAGE 204

# THE NUMISMATIC COMPANY of TEXAS

(Unincorporated)

FORT WORTH, - - - - - TEXAS



THE  
**Star Rare Coin Encyclopedia**

**And Premium Catalog**

**THIRTY-SIXTH EDITION**

**CONTAINING LARGE LISTS OF**

*Ancient, Medieval and Modern  
Coins of the World*

**From 500 B. C. Down to the Present Time.**

**ABOUT 2,000 ILLUSTRATIONS**

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Their Approximate Value in U. S. Money**

**Together with Valuable and Authentic Information and  
Specially Prepared Articles on Coins and Coinage,  
Showing Prices Paid for Same**

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**Compiled and Published by**

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**B. MAX MEHL, Owner and Manager**

**(Formerly THE NUMISMATIC BANK)**

**FORT WORTH, TEXAS, U. S. A.**

**Largest Rare Coin Establishment in the United States**

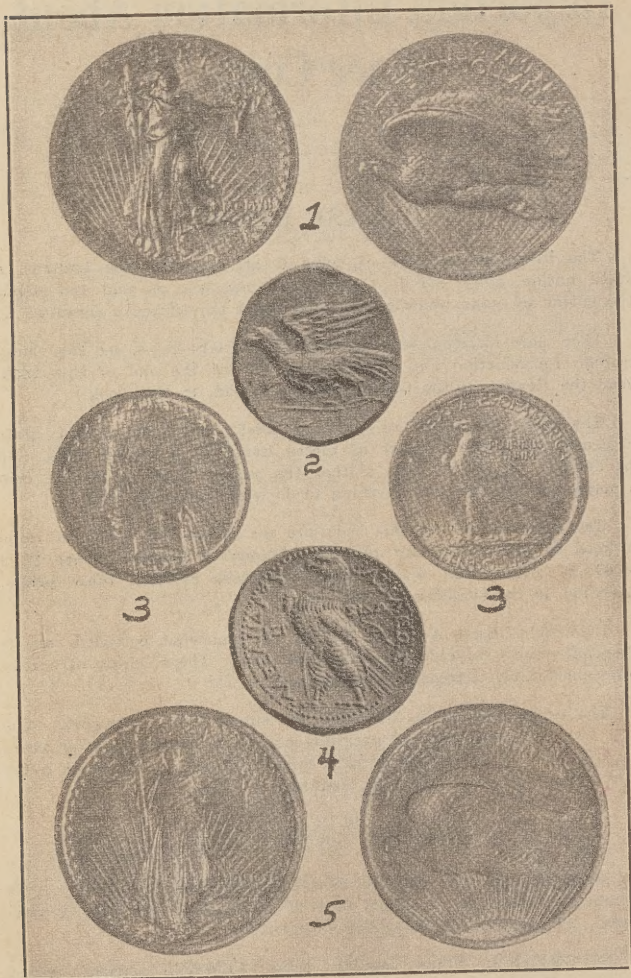
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## PLATE "A"



## THE ST. GAUDENS GOLD COINS

Figure 1, \$20; first issue, date in Roman letters. 2, Ancient Greek coin with flying eagle. 3, \$10; with bevelled edge and periods. 4, Ancient silver coin of Egypt showing eagle similar as used on our new \$10 gold coins. 5, \$20; date in figures and no motto.

# Important Information About Rare Coins

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## PLEASE READ

The invention and use of coins is attributed to the Lydians, a Greek nation, about 862 B. C., whose money was of gold and silver. The dating of coins was first adopted about the fifteenth century.

(For more information regarding the Ancient coins, see the photographic reproduction and explanations toward the end of this book. Read the Review of the Coinage of the World, in this book.)

The prices paid for rare coins are chiefly regulated by their state of preservation, the number of pieces issued of a certain date, and the demand for same. But neither the metal out of which the coin is made, nor the age, has anything to do with the prices paid.

The prices quoted in this book are the prices **WE PAY** for coins in good to proof condition (see "Conditions of Coins"), hence \$5.00 to \$10.00 means that we will pay anywhere between those prices, according to the condition of the coin.

**NEVER CLEAN A RARE COIN.** A somewhat corroded coin is oftentimes more valuable than a cleaned one. The cleaning of a rare coin considerably decreases its value.

The prices offered in this book are not of mere guesswork. The book was prepared with the greatest care as to accuracy; after years of close study of the values of rare coins, with the assistance of years of experience gained in the coin business.

## HOW TO SEND COINS

Small lots of coins may be forwarded by registered mail. Large or valuable consignments should be sent by express. All coins, if purchased, are paid for the same day as received.

**IMPORTANT:—**When sending coins **ALWAYS** enclose return postage and **REGISTRATION** fee. We are not responsible for coins sent or returned by ordinary mail.

We devote our entire time to dealing in coins, and can serve you to your entire satisfaction, whether wishing to buy or sell.

## Classification of the Condition of Coins

The state of preservation of coins are classified as follows:

### "PROOF"

Proof coins are especially struck from polished blanks and dies and finished by hand, which gives them a mirror-like, smooth, reflective surface. The most perfect condition known. The mint makes a small charge for the proof coins, and they can only be had during the year of the issue.

### "UNCIRCULATED"

Uncirculated coins are coins struck for circulation. But coins, to be classified as "uncirculated," must be as new and bright as when dropped from the coining press; a coin that has been in circulation, no matter whether it shows no marks of wear, cannot be classified as uncirculated.

### "FINE"

Fine coins are those which have seen considerable circulation, but every feature of the coin must show plainly. It must not show any bad scratches or nicks.

### "GOOD"

Good coins are those which have seen considerable circulation, but every feature of the coin must show plainly. It must not show any bad scratches or nicks.

### "FAIR"

Fair coins are those which are much worn, but on which the design, lettering and date are clearly visible.

### "POOR"

Poor coins are those on which the design, lettering and date are almost obliterated. Poor coins, unless of a very rare date, are worth their intrinsic value only.

### "MUTILATED COINS"

Mutilated coins are those with holes, bad cuts or scratches, or otherwise damaged, and are worth their intrinsic or metal value only.

### "OVER-DATES"

When a die, made in one year, is used in a later year, by engraving one figure over another, the piece struck therefrom is called an "over-date." For instance, the same die from which the Cents of 1810 were struck was used in 1811, by sinking a 1 over the 0, and portions of the latter figures are plainly visible.



## COUNTERFEIT RARE COINS

Counterfeits of Rare Coins may be divided into the following classes:

### RE-STRIKES

Re-strikes are pieces made from the original dies, but at a later period than the date on the coin. Among the American coins we find re-strikes of the dollar of 1804, and of the half-cents of 1831, 1836 and 1840 to 1849. The re-strikes, of course, do not command near the price of the originals. At present the dies are destroyed after the expiration of each year.

### ALTERED DATES

Altered dates are original coins which have been altered or tooled from one date to another, and these may justly be classed as forgeries. The rarer dates of the American coins are at times tampered with; especially the dollars of 1801, which are altered to the 1804. But an altered date can easily be detected by the aid of a good magnifying glass.

### ELECTROTYPES

The front and back of electrotypes are made separately and are then stuck together, and they may be easily recognized by the mark on edge showing where the two sides have been joined together. They are also of wrong weight. The electrotypes, as a rule, are not made to deceive the uninitiated, but are simply made as copies of very rare coins, where the original of the rare coin cannot be purchased. Electrotypes may generally be split in two with a strong knife.

### CAST COINS

Casts made from the original dies, are easily detected by their light weight or thickness. The lettering on cast coins is not as sharp as on struck coins, and the surface has a soft appearance, or else is covered with minute sand holes.

### FORGERIES

Forgeries struck from false dies are mostly found of the rarer Colonial and U. S. pieces, also of rare ancient gold and silver coins. They are easily detected by anyone somewhat familiar with rare coins, as the weight of the forgeries is mostly incorrect, and the lettering and design are sharper than on the genuine.

## THE TERMS USED TO DEFINE THE VARIOUS PARTS OF A COIN

The front or face of a coin is called the **Obverse**.

The principal object represented on a coin is called the **Type**.

The space between the type and the circumference is called the **Field**.

The lower portion of the area of a coin beneath the type, and separated from the rest of the field by a horizontal line, is called the **Exergue**.

Small objects represented either in the field or exergue as adjuncts to the main type are called **Symbols**.

Portions of a coin which are sunk below the level of the surface are said to be **Incuse**.

The hair of Liberty Head, when tied with a band, is called **Fillet Head**.

When the hair of Liberty Head is unconfined, it is termed the **Flowing Hair**.

The inscription on a coin is generally called the **Legend**.

When coins have inscriptions around the edge, they are called **Letter Edge**.

The Milled Edge refers to coins with edge like the U. S. silver coins of the present day.

Mint Marks are the small letters on coins denoting the place of mintage. The mint marks are found on the Reverse side of the coin. Coins made at the Philadelphia mint have no mint mark. For a complete list of the mints and the mint-marked coins, see "The U. S. Mint and Its Branches" in another part of this book.

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### THE MOTTO ON U. S. COINS

#### "In God We Trust"

Since the 1907 issue of \$10.00 and \$20.00 gold pieces appeared many are of the belief that all U. S. coins without the motto command a premium. This is not true. The motto was not placed on coins till 1864; the two-cent piece being the first coin bearing the motto. So, of course, all U. S. coins prior to 1864 are without the motto.

The prices quoted herein on all U. S. Coins are for Philadelphia Mint coins, unless otherwise mentioned.

(Coins without mint letters are of the Philadelphia Mint.)

## United States Copper Coins

### HALF CENTS

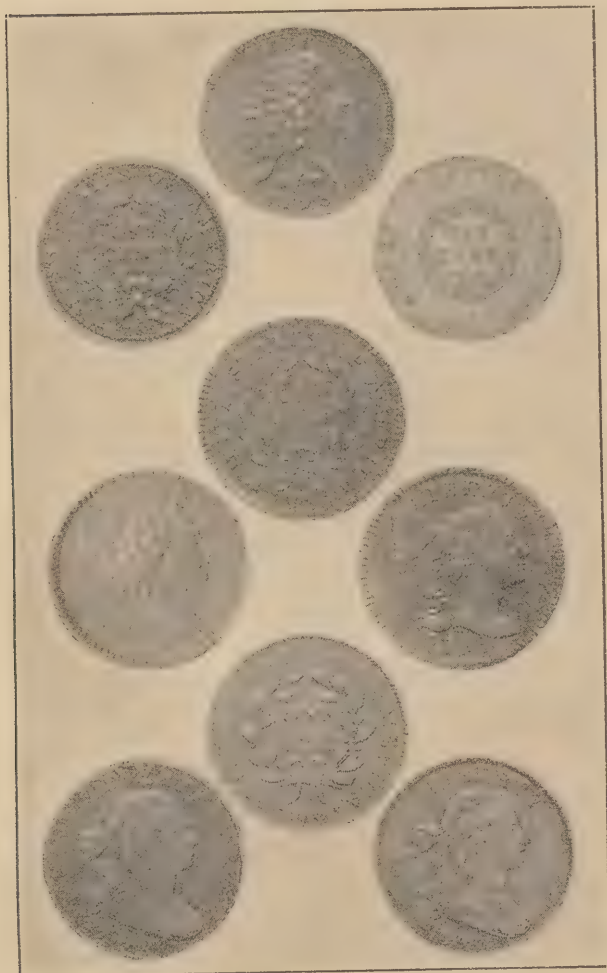
Coinage commenced in 1793 and discontinued in 1857; none were coined in 1798, 1799, 1801, 1812 to 1824, 1827, 1830, 1837, 1838, and 1839. Were coined at the Philadelphia mint only.

See Plate 2 for illustrations of the different types.

1793	.....	\$ 1.00 to \$ 5.00
1794	.....	.25 to 1.00
1795	.....	.25 to .75
1796	.....	10.00 to 75.00
1797	Plain edge.....	.25 to .75
1797	Lettered edge.....	1.00 to 3.00
1800	.....	.15 to .75
1802	.....	.75 to 2.00
1803	.....	.05 to .10
1804	.....	.05 to .10
1805	.....	.05 to .15
1806	.....	.05 to .15
1807	.....	.05 to .15
1808	.....	.05 to .15
1809	.....	.05 to .15
1810	.....	.05 to .15
1811	.....	.25 to .75
1825	.....	.05 to .10
1826	.....	.05 to .10
1828	Twelve stars.....	.05 to .15
1828	Thirteen stars.....	.05 to .10
1829	.....	.05 to .10
1831	.....	10.00 to 25.00
1832	.....	.05 to .10
1833	.....	.05 to .10
1834	.....	.05 to .10
1835	.....	.05 to .10
1836	.....	15.00 to 30.00
1840	.....	15.00 to 30.00
1841	.....	15.00 to 30.00
1842	.....	15.00 to 30.00
1843	.....	15.00 to 30.00
1844	.....	15.00 to 30.00
1845	.....	15.00 to 30.00
1846	.....	15.00 to 30.00
1847	.....	15.00 to 30.00
1848	.....	15.00 to 30.00



PLATE 1



EARLY UNITED STATES COPPER CENTS

Showing the Different Types Issued.

1848	With small date.....	\$15.00	to	\$30.00
1849	Large date.....	.05	to	.10
1850	.....	.05	to	.10
1851	.....	.05	to	.10
1852	.....	10.00	to	20.00
1853	.....	.05	to	.10
1854	.....	.05	to	.10
1855	.....	.05	to	.10
1856	.....	.05	to	.10
1857	.....	.05	to	.10

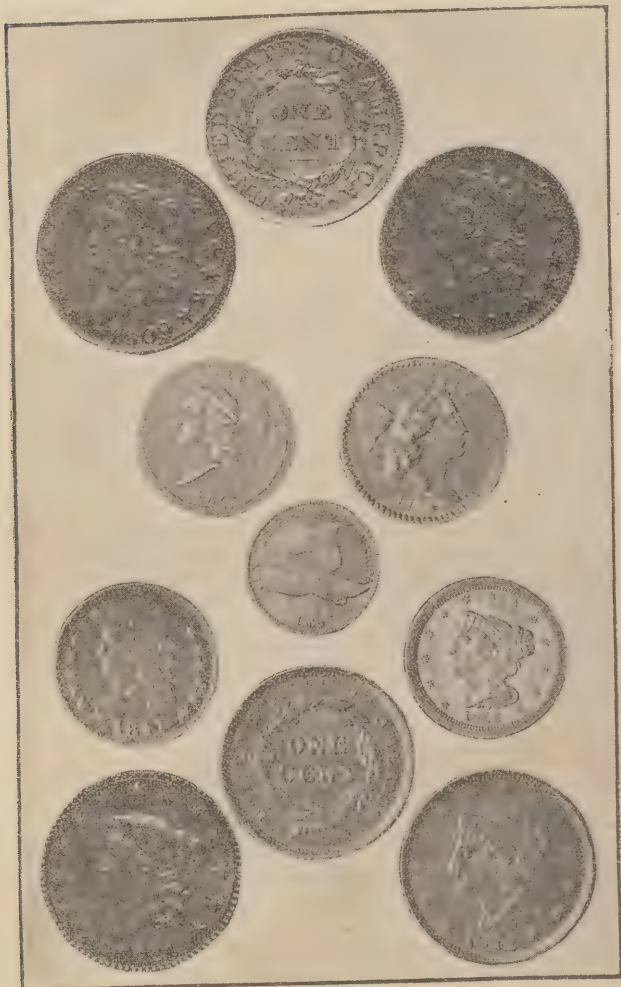
### SMALL CENTS

Coined at the Philadelphia mint, and at the San Francisco mint since 1908, and at the Denver mint since 1911.

The small cents must be in new condition to command any premium.

1856	Flying Eagle, nickel cent.....	\$ 3.00	to	\$ 5.00
1856	Flying Eagle, pure copper.....	5.00	to	10.00
1857	Flying Eagle, nickel cent.....	.01	to	.05
1858	Flying Eagle, nickel cent.....	.01	to	.05
1858	Indian Head .....	.25	to	.50
1859	.....	.01	to	.10
1860	.....	.01	to	.03
1861	.....	.01	to	.05
1862	.....	.01	to	.03
1863	Copper-nickel .....	.01	to	.02
1863	Bronze .....	.25	to	.50
1864	.....	.01	to	.03
1865	.....	.01	to	.02
1866	.....	.05	to	.10
1867	.....	.05	to	.10
1868	.....	.05	to	.10
1869	.....	.05	to	.10
1870	.....	.05	to	.15
1871	.....	.05	to	.20
1872	.....	.05	to	.15
1873	.....	.02	to	.05
1874	.....	.02	to	.05
1875	.....	.02	to	.05
1876	.....	.05	to	.10
1877	.....	.10	to	.50
1878	.....	.05	to	.10
1879	.....	.01	to	.02
1880	.....	.01	to	.02
1881	.....	.01	to	.02
1882	.....	.01	to	.02
1883	.....	.01	to	.02

PLATE 2



U. S. CENTS AND HALF CENTS



1884	.....	\$ .01 to \$ .02
1885	.....	.01 to .02
1886	.....	.01 to .02
1887	.....	.01 to .02
1888	.....	.01 to .02
1889	.....	.01 to .02
1890	.....	.01 to .02
1891	.....	.01 to .02
1892	.....	.01 to .02
1893	.....	.01 to .02
1894	.....	.01 to .02
1895	.....	.01 to .02
1896	.....	.01 to .02
1897	.....	.01 to .02
1898	.....	.01 to .02
1899	.....	.01 to .02
1900	.....	.01 to .02
1901	.....	.01 to .02
1902	.....	.01 to .02
1903	.....	.01 to .02
1904	.....	.01 to .02
1905	.....	.01 to .02
1906	.....	.01 to .02
1907	.....	.01 to .02
1908	.....	.01 to .02
1909	Indian Head, proof only.....	.25
1909	Lincoln Head.....	.01 to .02
1910	Lincoln Head.....	.01 to .02
1911	Lincoln Head.....	.01 to .02
1912	Lincoln Head.....	.01 to .02
1913	Lincoln Head.....	.01
1914	Lincoln Head.....	.01
1915	Lincoln Head.....	.01
1916	Lincoln Head.....	.01
1917	Lincoln Head.....	.01
1918 to 1930	.....	.01

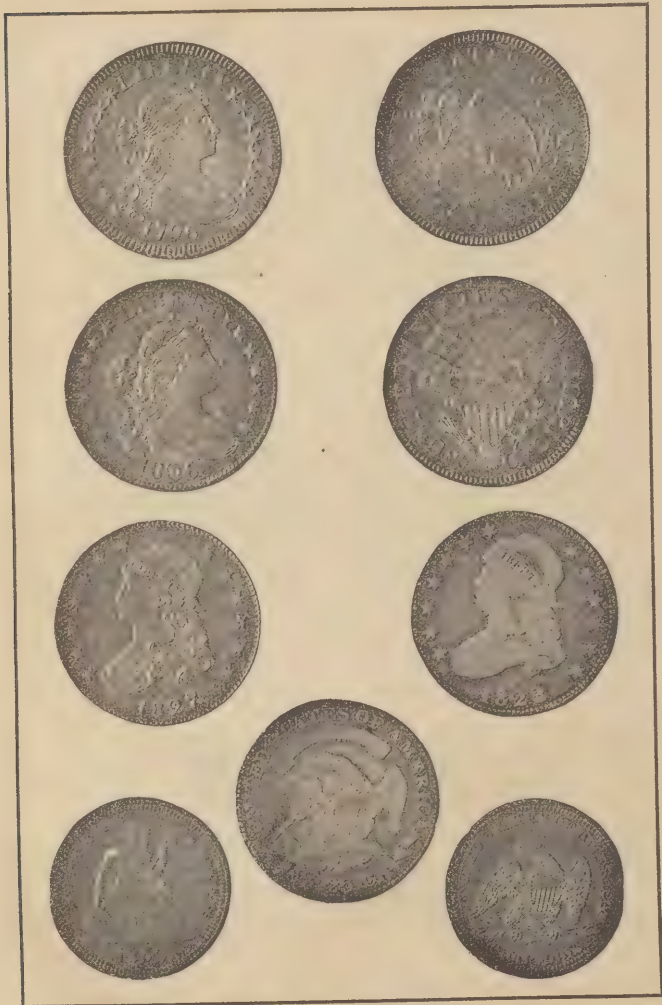
## LARGE COPPER CENTS

Coinage commenced in 1793 and discontinued in 1857. None were coined in 1815. Were coined in the Philadelphia mint only.

See Plates 1 and 2.

1793	Wreath, Strawberry Sprig over date .....	\$250.00 to \$500.00
1793	Chain, Ameri (instead of America) .....	3.50 to 15.00
1793	Chain, America .....	2.50 to 10.00
1793	Wreath .....	1.50 to 5.00
1793	Liberty Cap .....	5.00 to 25.00
1794	.....	.25 to 2.00
1795	.....	.20 to 2.00

PLATE 3



U. S. QUARTER DOLLARS

1796 Fillet Head .....	\$ .25 to \$	2.50
1796 Liberty Cap.....	.25 to	1.50
1797 .....	.15 to	1.50
1798 .....	.10 to	1.00
1799 Over 1798 .....	2.00 to	80.00
1799 .....	2.00 to	80.00
1800 .....	.10 to	.50
1801 .....	.10 to	.50
1802 .....	.10 to	.50
1803 .....	.10 to	.25
1804 .....	2.00 to	25.00
1805 .....	.10 to	1.00
1806 .....	.10 to	1.00
1807 .....	.10 to	.25
1808 Twelve stars.....	.10 to	1.00
1808 Thirteen stars .....	.10 to	.75
1809 .....	.10 to	2.50
1810 .....	.10 to	.25
1811 .....	.25 to	2.00
1811 Over 10 .....	.25 to	2.50
1812 .....	.05 to	.25
1813 .....	.10 to	.50
1814 .....	.05 to	.50
1815 None coined.		
1816 .....	.02 to	.25
1817 Thirteen stars.....	.02 to	.25
1817 Fifteen stars.....	.03 to	.50
1818 .....	.02 to	.25
1819 .....	.02 to	.25
1820 .....	.02 to	.25
1821 .....	.20 to	3.00
1822 .....	.03 to	.25
1823 .....	.25 to	3.00
1824 .....	.03 to	.25
1825 .....	.03 to	.25
1826 .....	.03 to	.25
1827 .....	.03 to	.25
1828 .....	.03 to	.25
1829 .....	.03 to	.25
1830 .....	.02 to	.25
1831 .....	.02 to	.25
1832 .....	.02 to	.25
1833 to 1856.....	.01 to	.20
1857 .....	.02 to	.25



PLATE 4



U. S. HALF DOLLARS

## TWO-CENT PIECES—BRONZE



Coined at the Philadelphia mint only.

Coinage commenced in 1864 and discontinued in 1873.

1864	.....\$	.02 to \$	.10
1865	.....	.02 to	.10
1866	.....	.02 to	.10
1867	.....	.02 to	.10
1868	.....	.02 to	.10
1869	.....	.02 to	.10
1870	.....	.02 to	.10
1871	.....	.02 to	.10
1872	.....	.05 to	.20
1873	.....	1.00 to	2.00

## United States Nickel Coins



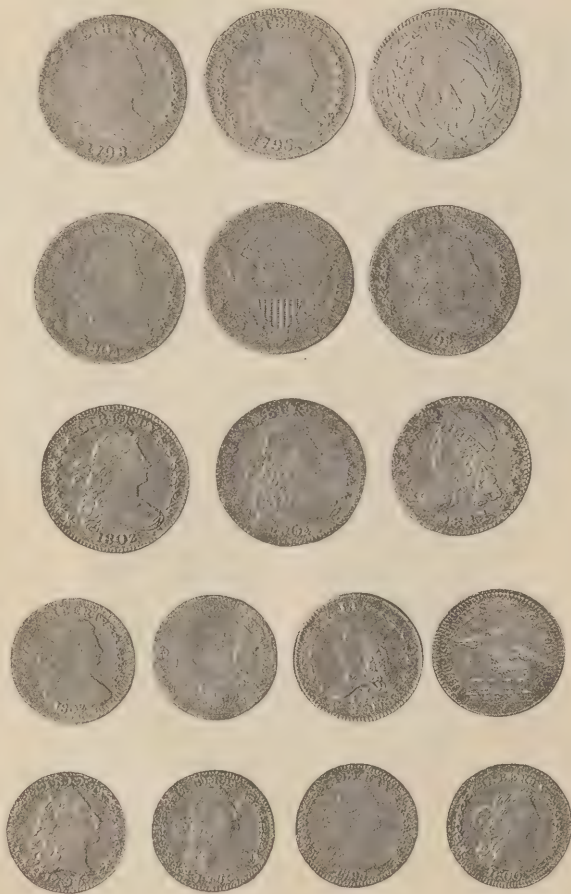
## NICKEL THREE-CENT PIECES

Coined at the Philadelphia mint only.

Coinage commenced in 1865, discontinued 1889.

1865 to 1876—each. Proof only	.....\$	.05 to \$	.15
1877	.....	1.50 to	2.25
1878 Proof only	.....	.10 to	.25
1879 to 1889	.....	.05 to	.15

PLATE 5



EARLY U. S. DIMES AND HALF DIMES

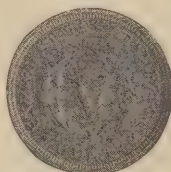
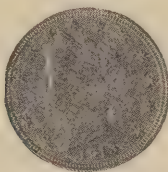


## NICKEL FIVE-CENT PIECES

Coined at the Philadelphia, Denver and San Francisco mints.

Coinage commenced in 1866.

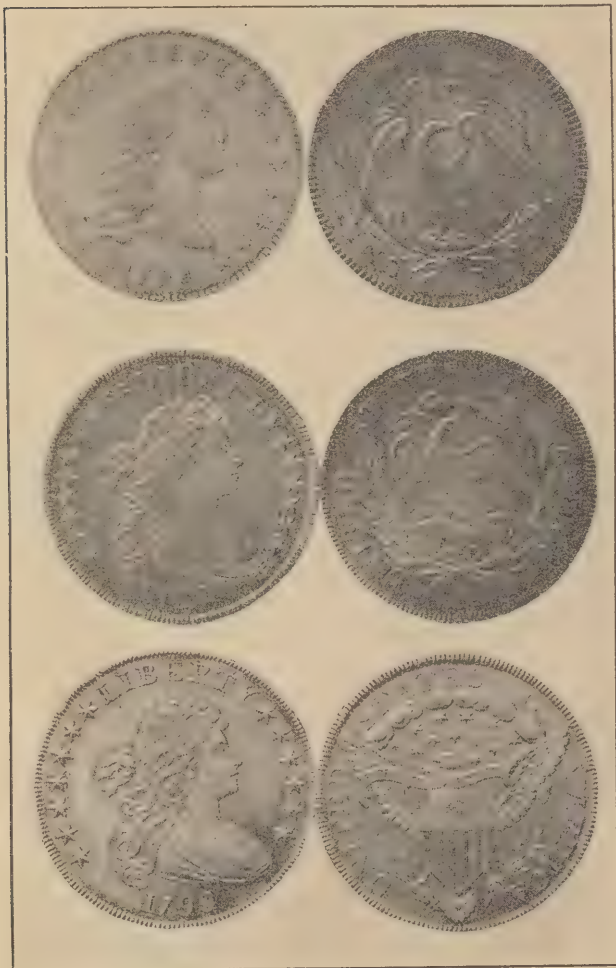
1866	.....	\$ .05 to \$ .25
1867	.....	.05 to .25
1868	.....	.05 to .15
1869	.....	.05 to .15
1870	.....	.05 to .10
1871	.....	.05 to .15
1872	.....	.05 to .10
1873	.....	.05 to .10
1874	.....	.05 to .10
1875	.....	.05 to .10
1876	.....	.05 to .10
1877	.....	1.50 to 2.50
1878	.....	.05 to .25
1879	.....	.05 to .10
1880	.....	.05 to .10
1881	.....	.05 to .10
1882	.....	.05 to .10
1883	With or without the word "cents" does not command a premium.	
1884	to 1912.....	.05 to .07



The Famous 1913 Liberty Head 5c Nickel

1913	With Liberty Head (Not the Buffalo type) .....	50.00
1913	Buffalo type .....	.05
1914	to 1930.....	.05

PLATE 6



UNITED STATES SILVER DOLLARS

# United States Silver Coins



## SILVER THREE-CENT PIECES

Do not mistake the nickel 3c pieces for the silver 3c pieces.

Coinage commenced in 1851, discontinued in 1873. All dates excepting 1851 were coined at the Philadelphia mint. In 1851 they were coined both at the Philadelphia and the New Orleans mints.

1851 Proofs only.....	\$	.05 to \$	.25
1852 Proofs only.....		.05 to	.25
1853 Proofs only.....		.05 to	.25
1854 Proofs only.....		.05 to	.25
1855 .....		.05 to	.25
1856 Proofs only.....		.05 to	.25
1857 Proofs only.....		.05 to	.25
1858 Proofs only.....		.05 to	.25
1859 Proofs only.....		.05 to	.25
1860 Proofs only.....		.05 to	.25
1861 Proofs only.....		.05 to	.25
1862 Proofs only.....		.05 to	.25
1863 Proofs only.....		.25 to	.75
1864 .....		.50 to	2.00
1865 .....		.25 to	.75
1866 .....		.25 to	.75
1867 .....		.25 to	.60
1868 .....		.20 to	.60
1869 .....		.20 to	.60
1870 .....		.20 to	.60
1871 .....		.20 to	.60
1872 .....		.20 to	.60
1873 .....		.25 to	1.00

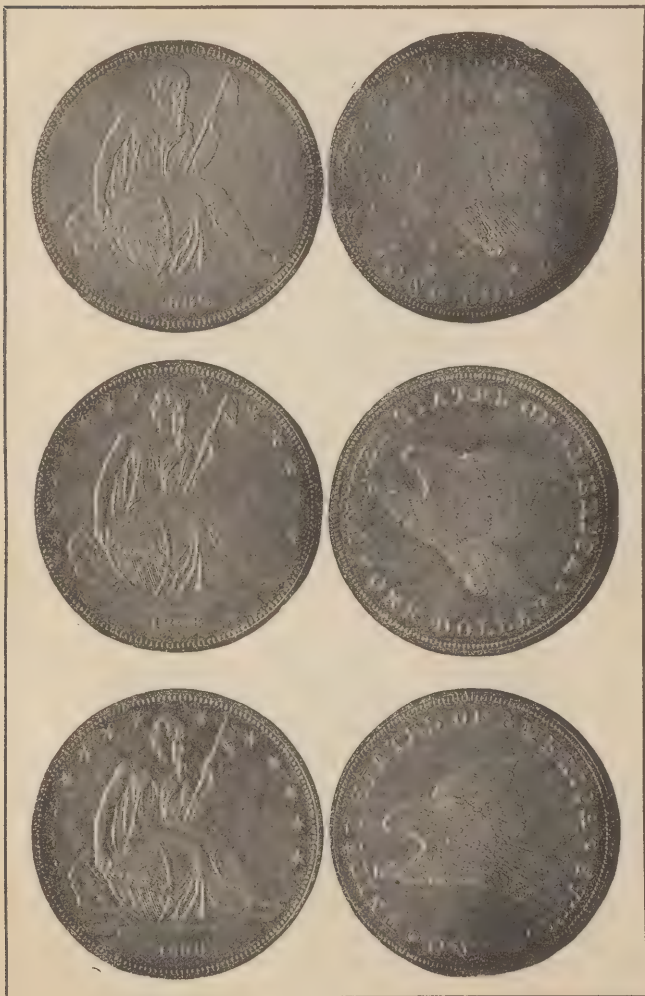
## HALF DIMES or 5 CENTS SILVER

Coinage commenced in 1794, discontinued in 1873. None coined in 1798, 1804 to 1828 inclusive. Coinage at Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco mints.

1794 .....	\$	1.00 to \$	5.00
1795 .....		.50 to	1.50
1796 .....		3.00 to	6.00
1797 Thirteen stars .....		1.00 to	3.50
1797 Fifteen stars.....		1.00 to	3.00



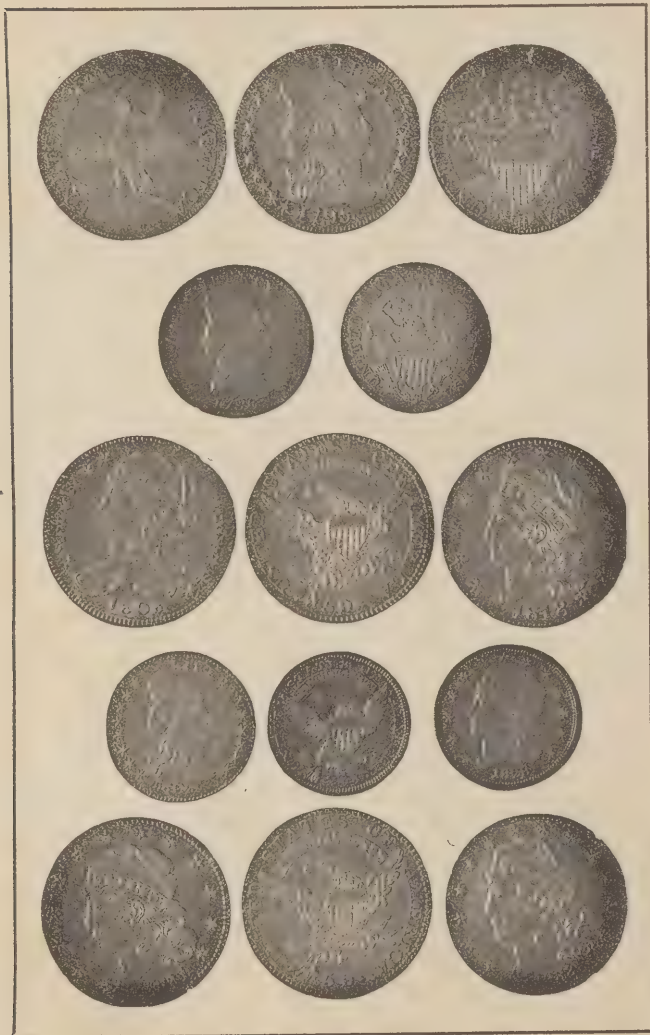
PLATE 7



**U. S. FLYING EAGLE DOLLARS**  
 Coined only in 1836, 1838 and 1839.

1797 Sixteen stars.....	\$ .75 to \$ 2.00
1800 .....	.75 to 2.00
1801 .....	.75 to 2.00
1802 .....	100.00 to 150.00
1803 .....	2.00 to 5.00
1805 .....	5.00 to 20.00
1829 .....	.06 to .15
1830 .....	.06 to .15
1831 .....	.06 to .15
1832 .....	.06 to .15
1833 .....	.06 to .15
1834 .....	.06 to .15
1835 .....	.06 to .15
1836 .....	.06 to .15
1837 Bust of Liberty.....	.06 to .15
1837 Liberty seated.....	.06 to .20
1838 .....	.06 to .15
1839 .....	.06 to .15
1840 .....	.05 to .15
1841 .....	.05 to .20
1842 .....	.05 to .20
1843 .....	.05 to .20
1844 .....	.05 to .20
1845 .....	.05 to .20
1846 .....	.75 to 1.50
1847 .....	.05 to .10
1848 .....	.05 to .15
1849 .....	.05 to .15
1850 .....	.05 to .10
1851 .....	.05 to .10
1852 .....	.05 to .10
1853 No Arrows .....	.05 to .10
1853 Arrows .....	.05 to .10
1854 .....	.05 to .10
1855 .....	.05 to .10
1856 .....	.05 to .10
1857 .....	.05 to .10
1858 .....	.05 to .10
1859 .....	.05 to .10
1860 Stars and no mention of "United States" .....	1.00 to 3.00
1860 Legend—"United States of America" .....	.05 to .10
1861 .....	.05 to .10
1862 .....	.05 to .10
1863 .....	.05 to .10
1864 .....	.25 to .50
1865 to 1873.....	.05 to .25

PLATE 8



U. S. GOLD \$2.50 AND \$5.00 PIECES

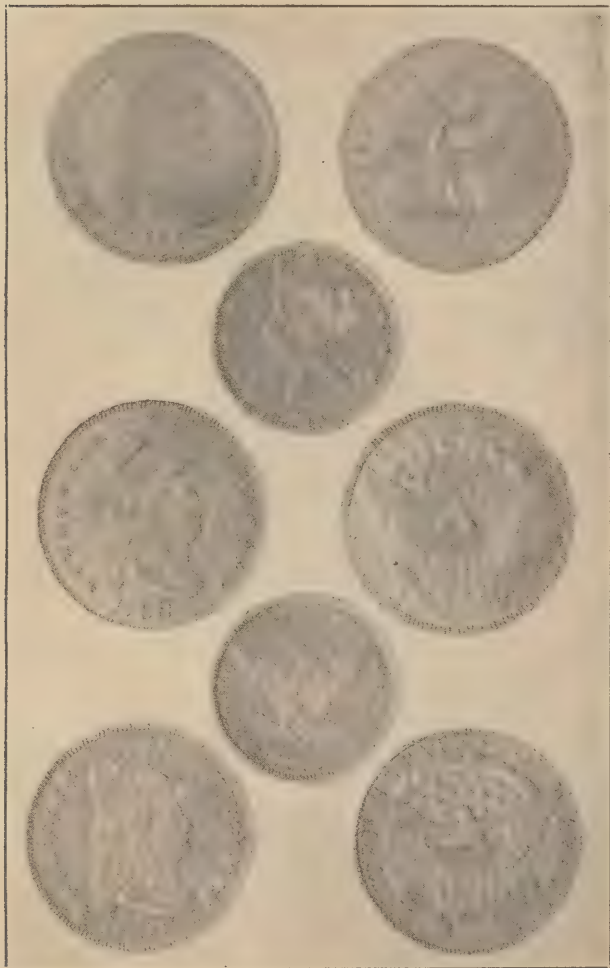


## DIMES, or 10 CENTS SILVER

Coinage commenced in 1796. None coined in 1799, 1806, 1808, 1810, 1813 to 1819, inclusive, and 1826. Coined at the Philadelphia, New Orleans, Carson City, San Francisco and Denver mints.

1796	.....	\$ 2.00 to \$ 5.00
1797	Thirteen stars .....	3.00 to 12.00
1797	Sixteen stars .....	3.00 to 12.00
1798	.....	2.50 to 6.00
1800	.....	2.50 to 7.00
1801	.....	3.00 to 10.00
1802	.....	3.00 to 8.00
1803	.....	4.00 to 10.00
1804	.....	15.00 to 30.00
1805	.....	.25 to 1.00
1807	.....	.25 to 2.00
1809	.....	.50 to 3.00
1811	.....	.60 to 1.50
1814	.....	.15 to .35
1820	.....	.10 to .20
1821	.....	.10 to .20
1822	.....	1.00 to 3.00
1823	.....	.15 to .25
1824	.....	.15 to .25
1825	.....	.12 to .25
1827	.....	.12 to .25
1828	.....	.12 to .25
1829	.....	.10 to .20
1830	.....	.10 to .20
1831	.....	.10 to .20
1832	.....	.10 to .20
1833	.....	.10 to .20
1834	.....	.10 to .15
1835	.....	.10 to .15
1836	.....	.10 to .15
1837	Bust .....	.10 to .20
1837	Liberty seated .....	.10 to .20
1838	.....	.10 to .20
1838	Stars .....	.10 to .20
1839	.....	.10 to .20
1840	.....	.10 to .20
1841	.....	.10 to .25
1842	.....	.10 to .20
1843	.....	.10 to .20
1844	.....	.10 to .30
1845	.....	.10 to .25
1846	.....	.25 to .75
1847	.....	.10 to .20
1848	.....	.10 to .25
1849	.....	.10 to .20

PLATE 9



EARLIEST U. S. GOLD EAGLES—\$10.00

1850 .....	\$ .10 to \$ .20
1851 .....	.10 to .20
1852 .....	.10 to .20
1853 No arrows .....	.10 to .15
1853 Arrows .....	.10 to .15
1854 .....	.10 to .15
1855 .....	.10 to .20
1856 .....	.10 to .20
1857 .....	.10 to .20
1858 .....	.10 to .20
1859 .....	.10 to .20
1859 Reverse of 1860 without "United States of America" .....	5.00 to 7.00
1860 .....	.10 to .20
1860 O Mint .....	.50 to 1.00
1861 to 1893 .....	.10 to .15
1894 S Mint .....	150.00 to 300.00
1895 to 1930 .....	.10 to .12

## TWENTY-CENT PIECES



Coinage commenced in 1875, discontinued in 1878. Coined at the Philadelphia, Carson City and San Francisco mints.

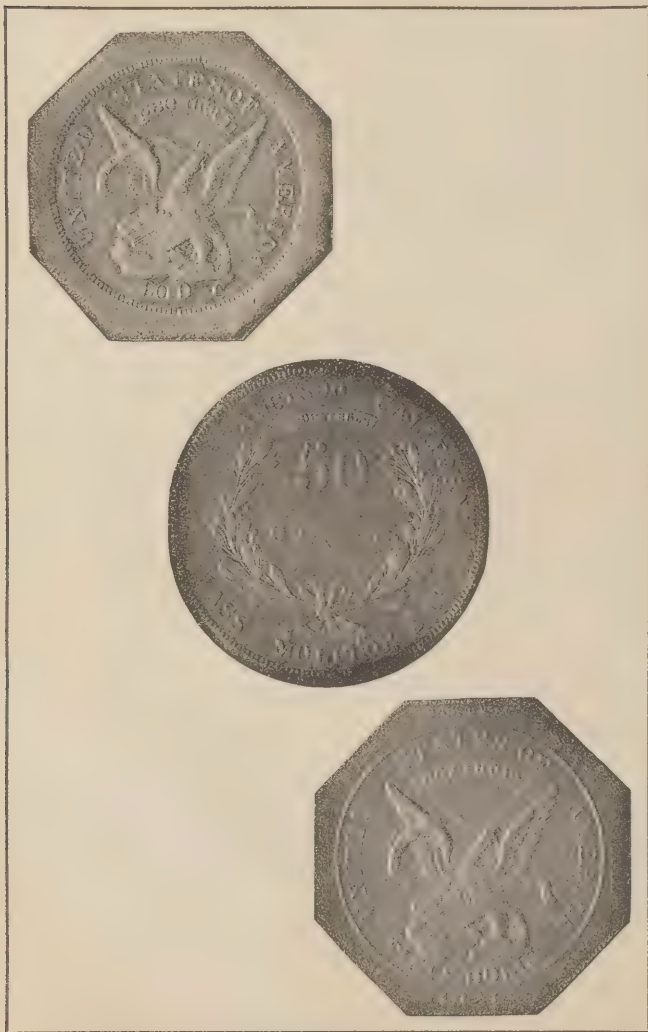
1875 .....	\$ .25 to \$ .30
1876 .....	.25 to .35
1876 C C Mint (Carson City Mint) .....	50.00 to 100.00
1877 .....	1.00 to 2.50
1878 .....	1.00 to 2.50

## QUARTER-DOLLARS

Coinage commenced in 1796. None coined in 1797 to 1803, inclusive; 1808 to 1814 inclusive; 1816, 1817, 1829, 1830. Coined in Philadelphia, Carson City, San Francisco, New Orleans and Denver mints.

1796 .....	\$ 3.00 to \$ 10.00
1804 .....	3.00 to 5.00
1805 .....	.30 to .50
1806 .....	.30 to .50

PLATE 10



CALIFORNIA FIFTY-DOLLAR GOLD PIECES



1807	.....	\$ .30 to \$ .50
1815	.....	.35 to .75
1818	.....	.30 to .50
1819	.....	.30 to .50
1820	.....	.30 to .50
1821	.....	.35 to .50
1822	.....	.30 to .50
1823	.....	50.00 to 100.00
1824	.....	.50 to 1.50
1825	.....	.30 to .50
1827	.....	150.00 to 300.00
1828	.....	.30 to .40
1831	.....	.25 to .35
1832	.....	.25 to .35
1833	.....	.25 to .35
1834	.....	.25 to .35
1835	.....	.25 to .30
1836	.....	.25 to .30
1837	.....	.25 to .30
1838	Bust .....	.25 to .35
1838	Liberty seated.....	.25 to .35
1839	.....	.25 to .30
1840	.....	.25 to .35
1841	.....	.25 to .35
1842	.....	.25 to .35
1843	.....	.25 to .35
1844	.....	.25 to .50
1845	.....	.25 to .35
1846	.....	.25 to .35
1847	.....	.25 to .35
1848	.....	.25 to .35
1849	.....	.25 to .30
1849	O Mint.....	1.00 to 2.00
1850	.....	.25 to .30
1851	.....	.25 to .30
1853	No Arrows and Rays.....	2.00 to 8.00

NOTE:—There are many counterfeit quarters and half-dollars of 1853. They are made out of the 1853 with arrows and with rays, simply by removing the arrow heads and rays. Some are made out of the 1858, by changing the 8 into a 3. But these counterfeits can not deceive anyone interested in coins, as they can easily be detected by their weight. The genuine 1853 quarters and half-dollars without rays and arrows weigh more than those with arrows.

1853	Arrows and Rays.....	\$ .25 to \$ .30
1854	.....	.25 to .30
1855	.....	.25 to .30
1856	.....	.25 to .30
1857	.....	.25 to .30
1857	S Mint (San Francisco Mint).....	1.00 to 2.00
1858	.....	.25 to .30

PLATE 11



CALIFORNIA GOLD COINS

Will pay from 10 per cent to 500 per cent premium.

1859	.....\$	.25 to \$	.30
1860	.....	.25 to	.30
1861	.....	.25 to	.30
1862	.....	.25 to	.30
1863	.....	.25 to	.35
1864	.....	.25 to	.50
1865	.....	.25 to	.50
1866	Without "In God We Trust".....	2.00 to	10.00
1866	In God We Trust.....	.25 to	.35
1867	.....	.25 to	.30
1868	.....	.25 to	.30
1869	.....	.25 to	.30
1870	.....	.25 to	.30
1871	.....	.25 to	.30
1872 to 1893	.....	.25 to	.30



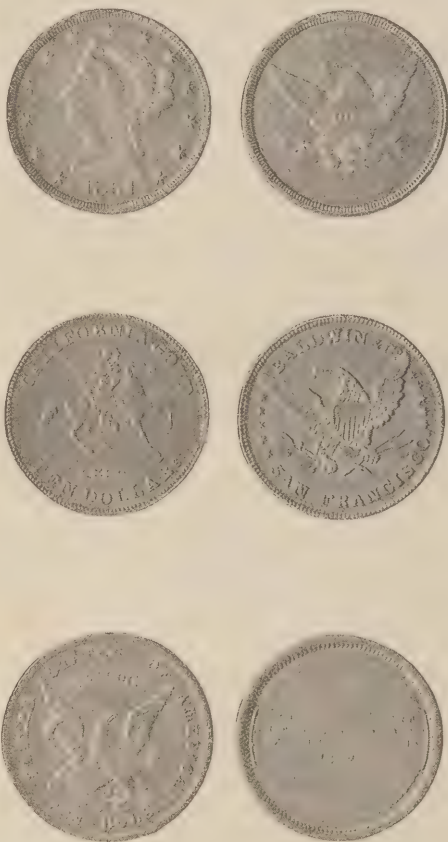
1893 Isabella.....	.30 to	.50
1894 to 1930.....	.25 to	.30

## HALF-DOLLARS

Coinage commenced in 1794. None issued in 1798, 1799, 1800, 1804 and 1816. Coined at Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, Carson City and Denver mints.

1794	.....\$	4.00 to \$	6.00
1795	.....	2.00 to	4.00
1796	Fifteen stars.....	25.00 to	75.00
1796	Sixteen stars.....	35.00 to	90.00
1797	.....	25.00 to	40.00
1801	.....	2.00 to	3.50
1802	.....	2.25 to	5.00
1803	.....	.55 to	.75
1805	.....	.55 to	.75
1805	over 1804.....	.60 to	.75
1806	.....	.55 to	.75
1807	Face to right.....	.55 to	.65
1807	Face to left.....	.55 to	.65
1808	.....	.50 to	.55
1809	.....	.50 to	.55
1810	.....	.50 to	.55
1811	.....	.50 to	.55

PLATE 12



CALIFORNIA TEN-DOLLAR GOLD PIECES



1812	-----	\$ .50 to \$ .55
1813	-----	.50 to .55
1814	-----	.50 to .55
1815	-----	3.00 to 5.00
None coined in 1816.		
1817 to 1835	-----	.50 to .55
1836 Lettered edge	-----	.50 to .55
1836 Milled edge	-----	1.50 to 3.00
1837	-----	.50 to .55
1838 Bust	-----	.50 to .55
1838 Liberty seated	-----	10.00 to 25.00
1838 O Mint	-----	500.00 to 750.00
1839 Bust	-----	.50 to .55
1839 Liberty seated	-----	.50 to .55
1840 to 1851	-----	.50 to .55
1852	-----	1.00 to 2.50
1853 Without Rays and Arrows	-----	300.00 to 500.00
NOTE:—See remarks as to the quarter dollar of the same year.		
1853 Arrows and Rays	-----	.50 to .55
1854 to 1865	-----	.50 to .55
1866 Without "In God We Trust" and without mint mark. No premium paid on the 1866 half dollar with mint mark S	-----	2.00 to 10.00
1866 In God We Trust	-----	.50 to .55
1867 to 1877	-----	.50 to .55
1878 S Mint	-----	1.00 to 5.00
1879 to 1892. Proofs only	-----	.60
1892 Columbian (no premium)	-----	.50
1893	-----	.50
1893 Columbian (no premium)	-----	.50
1894 to 1930	-----	.50 to .55
1915 Panama Pacific Exposition issue	-----	2.50
1918 Lincoln Centennial	-----	.65
1920 Pilgrim issue	-----	.55
1920 Maine issue	-----	.65
1921 Alabama issue	-----	.65
1921 Missouri issue	-----	1.00
1922 Grant Memorial issue	-----	.75
1923 Monroe Doctrine	-----	.55
1924 Huguenot Walloon	-----	.75
1925 Stone Mountain	-----	.50
1925 Bunker Hill	-----	.55
1925 California Jubilee	-----	.60
1925 Fort Vancouver—Pioneer	-----	1.00
1925 Norse American, Octagonal	-----	.60
1926 Sesqui-Centennial	-----	.60
1926 Oregon Trail Half Dollar	-----	.60
1927 Bennington, Vt.	-----	.60
1928 Hawaii—Capt. Cook Half Dollar	-----	2.50

# PLATE 13



## CALIFORNIA GOLD FIVE AND TEN-DOLLAR PIECES

Issued by private parties whose names or initials are on the coins, and for which we pay from 100 per cent to 1,000 per cent premium.

## SILVER DOLLARS

Coinage commenced in 1794, discontinued in 1873 and resumed in 1878, and again discontinued in 1904; resumed in 1921. None coined in 1805 to 1837 inclusive, and 1874 to 1877 inclusive. Coined at the Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco and Carson City mints.

1794 Head, flowing hair.....	\$ 25.00 to \$100.00	
1795 Head, flowing hair.....	1.50 to	3.50
1795 Fillet head (hair tied).....	1.50 to	3.50
1796 Fillet head, 6 stars to right of bust	1.75 to	3.75
1797 Fillet head, 7 stars to right of bust	1.75 to	3.50
1798 Fillet head, small eagle.....	1.75 to	4.00
1798 Fillet head, large eagle, 13 stars....	1.35 to	3.00
1799 Fillet head, 5 stars to right of bust	1.75 to	4.00
1799 Fillet head, 6 stars to right of bust	1.35 to	3.00
1800 Fillet head, large eagle.....	1.35 to	3.00
1801 Fillet head, large eagle.....	1.50 to	3.00
1802 Fillet head, large eagle.....	1.50 to	3.00
1803 Fillet head, large eagle.....	1.50 to	3.00
1804 Fillet head, large eagle.....	1000.00 to	2500.00
1836 Liberty seated, flying eagle.....	5.00 to	12.00
1836 Flying eagle, C. Gobrecht below base .....	50.00 to	75.00
1838 Flying eagle.....	75.00 to	150.00
1839 Flying eagle.....	25.00 to	50.00
1840 Liberty seated. Fine coins only....		1.10
1841 and 1842 Liberty seated.....		1.10
1843 Liberty seated .....		1.10
1844 Liberty seated .....		1.10
1845 Liberty seated .....		1.10
1846 Liberty seated .....		1.10
1847 Liberty seated .....		1.10
1848 Liberty seated .....		1.25
1849 Liberty seated .....		1.10
1850 Liberty seated .....		1.10
1851 Liberty seated .....	25.00 to	50.00
1852 Liberty seated .....	25.00 to	50.00
1853 Liberty seated .....	1.50 to	3.00
1854 Liberty seated .....	2.00 to	3.50
1855 Liberty seated .....	1.75 to	3.50
1856 Liberty seated .....	1.75 to	3.50
1857 Liberty seated .....	1.50 to	2.00
1858 Liberty seated .....	15.00 to	20.00
1859 Liberty seated. Proofs only.....		1.10
1860 Liberty seated. Proofs only.....		1.10
1861 Liberty seated. Proofs only.....		1.10
1862 Liberty seated. Proofs only.....		1.10
1863 Liberty seated. Proofs only.....		1.10
1864 Liberty seated. Proofs only.....		1.10
1865 Liberty seated. Proofs only.....		1.10

PLATE 14



CALIFORNIA FIVE, TEN AND TWENTY-FIVE DOLLAR  
GOLD PIECES

For which we pay \$250.00 to \$2,500.00 each.



1866 Without "In God We Trust".....	\$ 10.00 to \$ 60.00
1867 Liberty seated. <b>Proofs only</b> .....	1.10
1868 Liberty seated. <b>Proofs only</b> .....	1.10
1869 Liberty seated. <b>Proofs only</b> .....	1.10
1870 S Mint .....	100.00 to 225.00
1870 <b>Proofs only</b> .....	1.10
1871 <b>Proofs only</b> .....	1.10
1872 <b>Proofs only</b> .....	1.10
1873 S Mint .....	100.00 to 225.00
1878 Seven tail feathers. <b>Proofs only</b> ....	1.10
1877 Eight tail feathers. <b>Proofs only</b> ....	1.10
1879 to 1894 <b>Proof Coins only</b> .....	1.10
1895 Philadelphia mint. <b>Proof only</b> .....	1.25 to 2.00
1896 <b>Proof Coins only</b> .....	1.10
1897 <b>Proof Coins only</b> .....	1.10
1898 <b>Proof Coins only</b> .....	1.10
1899 <b>Proof Coins only</b> .....	1.10
1900 <b>Proof Coins only</b> .....	1.10
1900 Lafayette .....	1.10 to 1.50
1901 <b>Proof Coins only</b> .....	1.10
1902 <b>Proof Coins only</b> .....	1.10
1903 <b>Proof Coins only</b> .....	1.10
1904 Philadelphia mint. <b>Proof only</b> .....	2.00
None coined 1905 to 1920.	
1921 Proof .....	1.10
1922 Peace Dollar.....	1.00

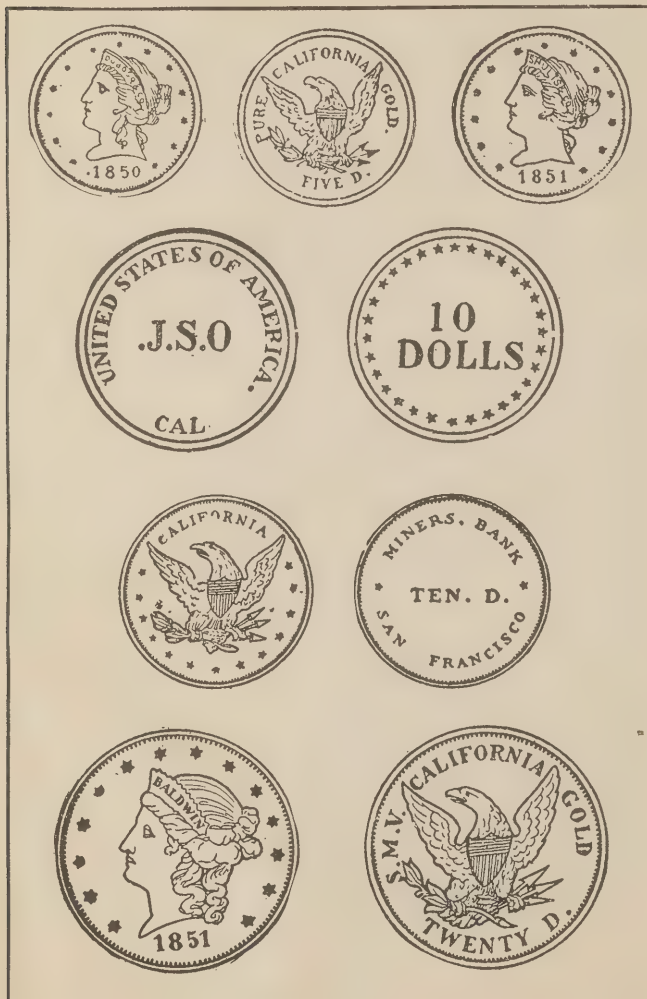


## TRADE DOLLARS

Coinage commenced in 1873. Repudiated in 1884. Redeemed in 1887. Coined at Philadelphia, San Francisco and Carson City mints. The Trade Dollars are of entirely different design than the ordinary dollars. See the above illustration.

1873 <b>Proofs only</b> .....	\$ .75
1874 <b>Proofs only</b> .....	.75
1875 <b>Proofs only</b> .....	.75

PLATE "C"



RARE CALIFORNIA GOLD COINS

From 500 per cent to 1,000 per cent premium paid for same.

1876 Proofs only.....		\$	.75
1877 Proofs only.....			.75
1878 Proofs only.....			.80
1879 Proofs only.....			.80
1880 Proofs only.....			.80
1881 Proofs only.....			.80
1882 Proofs only.....			.80
1883 Proofs only.....			.80
1884 Proofs' only.....	\$100.00 to		150.00
1885 Proofs only.....	175.00 to		250.00

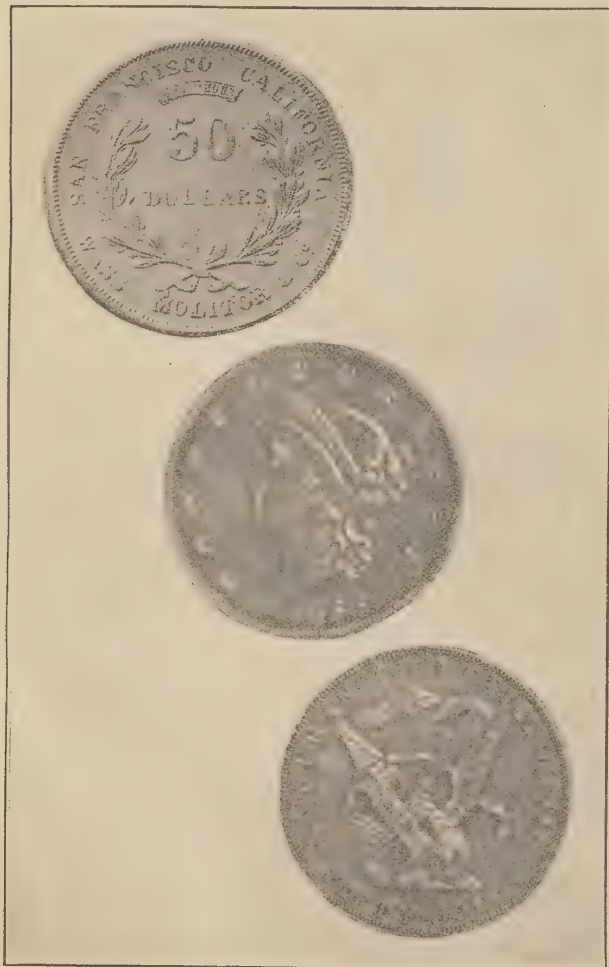
## United States Gold Coins

### GOLD DOLLARS

Coinage commenced in 1849, discontinued in 1889. Coined at Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Georgia.

1849 to 1853.....	\$	1.50 to	\$	2.00
1854 Small or large type.....		1.50 to		2.50
1854 D Mint.....		3.00 to		8.00
1854 C Mint.....	500.00 to		1,000.00	
1855 and 1856.....		1.50 to		2.00
1856 D Mint.....		15.00 to		35.00
1857 to 1860.....		1.50 to		2.00
1860 D Mint.....		25.00 to		75.00
1861.....		1.50 to		2.00
1861 D Mint.....		25.00 to		100.00
1862.....		1.50 to		2.00
1863.....		5.00 to		15.00
1864.....		5.50 to		12.00
1865.....		3.50 to		10.00
1866.....		2.50 to		10.00
1867.....		2.50 to		6.00
1868.....		2.50 to		6.00
1869.....		2.50 to		5.00
1870.....		2.00 to		4.00
1870 S Mint.....		25.00 to		50.00
1871.....		2.00 to		4.00
1872.....		2.50 to		3.50
1873.....		1.50 to		2.00
1874.....		1.50 to		2.00
1875.....		25.00 to		75.00
1876.....		1.50 to		2.50
1877.....		2.00 to		3.00
1878.....		1.60 to		2.50
1879.....		1.60 to		2.50
1880.....		2.00 to		3.00

PLATE 15



CALIFORNIA FIFTY-DOLLAR GOLD PIECES



1881 .....	\$ 1.60 to \$ 2.50
1882 .....	1.60 to 2.50
1883 .....	1.60 to 2.50
1884 to 1889.....	1.60 to 2.50

### Commemorative Issues Gold Dollars



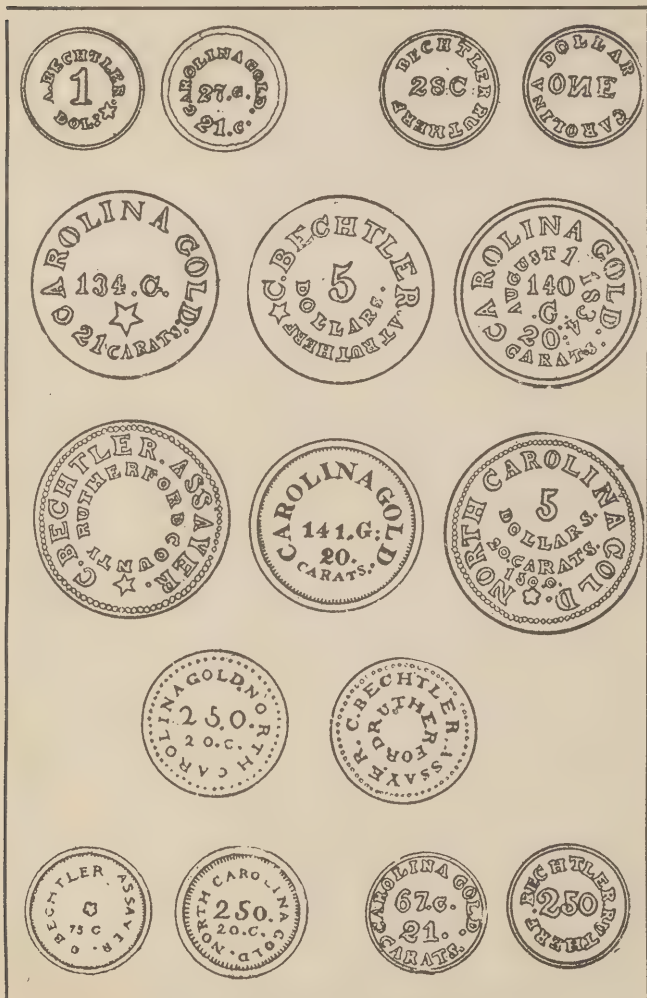
1803-1903 Busts of Jefferson and McKinley	\$ 1.50 to \$ 2.75
1904 Lewis and Clark.....	3.00 to 5.00
1905 Lewis and Clark.....	3.00 to 5.00
1915 Panama-Pacific .....	1.50 to 2.50
1916 McKinley Memorial .....	1.50 to 2.00
1917 McKinley Memorial .....	1.50 to 2.00
1922 Grant Memorial .....	1.50 to 2.00

### \$2.50 GOLD PIECES—Quarter Eagles

Coinage commenced in 1796. None issued in 1799, 1800, 1801, 1803, 1809 to 1820 inclusive; 1822, 1823 and 1828. Coined at the Philadelphia, New Orleans, Charlotte, N. C., Carson City, Nev., San Francisco and Dahlonega, Ga., mints.

1796 With stars.....	\$25.00 to \$100.00
1796 Without stars.....	20.00 to 50.00
1797 .....	25.00 to 100.00
1798 .....	20.00 to 50.00
1802 .....	7.50 to 20.00
1804 .....	7.50 to 15.00
1805 .....	7.50 to 15.00
1806 over 1804.....	20.00 to 50.00
1806 over 1805.....	50.00 to 100.00
1807 .....	5.00 to 15.00
1808 .....	10.00 to 35.00
1821 .....	10.00 to 40.00
1824 .....	12.50 to 40.00
1825 .....	12.50 to 40.00
1826 .....	50.00 to 125.00
1827 .....	25.00 to 75.00
1829 .....	20.00 to 40.00
1830 .....	10.00 to 20.00
1831 .....	10.00 to 20.00
1832 .....	10.00 to 20.00
1833 .....	10.00 to 20.00
1834 With "E Pluribus Unum" over eagle	50.00 to 250.00
1834 Without E Pluribus Unum.....	2.50
1835 to 1840.....	2.60

PLATE 16



CAROLINA GOLD COINS

Issued by Bechtler in 1830, and now quite scarce. We pay from 50 per cent to 500 per cent premium.

1841	With Mint Letter O.....		\$ 25.00
1841	Without mint marks.....	\$300.00 to	600.00
1841	D Mint.....		3.00
1842	Without mint marks.....	15.00 to	30.00
1843	.....		2.50
1844	Without mint marks.....		3.00
1845	.....		2.50
1845	O Mint.....		6.00
1846	.....		2.50
1847	.....		2.50
1848	.....		2.60
1848	"CAL" stamped over eagle.....	15.00 to	25.00
1849	.....		2.50
1850	.....		2.50
1851	.....		2.50
1852	D Mint.....		6.00
1853	.....		2.50
1853	D Mint.....		6.00
1854	.....		2.50
1854	D Mint.....	5.00 to	7.50
1854	S Mint.....	25.00 to	50.00
1855	.....		2.50
1855	D Mint.....	5.00 to	7.50
1856	.....		2.50
1856	D Mint.....	6.00 to	10.00
1857	.....		2.50
1857	D Mint.....	5.00 to	7.00
1858	.....		2.50
1858	S Mint.....	50.00 to	100.00
1859	.....		2.50
1859	D Mint.....		7.00
1859	S Mint.....		3.00
1860	.....		2.50
1861	.....		2.50
1862	.....		2.50
1863	Without mint mark.....	100.00 to	250.00
1864	Without mint mark.....	10.00 to	25.00
1865	.....		2.75
1866	.....		2.50
1867	.....		2.75
1868	.....		2.50
1869	.....		2.50
1870	.....		2.50
1871	.....		2.75
1872	.....		2.75
1873	.....		2.75
1874	.....		2.75
1875	Without mint mark.....	10.00 to	25.00
1876	.....		2.75
1877	.....		2.75

PLATE "D"



GEORGIA GOLD COINS

Issued by Templeton Reid and the Bechtlers in 1880. We pay from 500 per cent to 1,000 per cent premium for any of these coins.

1878	.....	\$2.75
1879	.....	2.75
1880	.....	2.75
1881	Without mint mark.....	4.00
1882	.....	2.75
1883	.....	2.75
1884	.....	2.75
1885	Without mint mark.....	3.50
1886	to 1907 .....	2.60
We pay no premium on the Indian Head \$2.50 Gold Pieces.		
1915	Panama-Pacific issue .....	5.00
1926	Sesqui-Centennial Issue.....	2.75



### THREE-DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

Coinage commenced in 1854, discontinued in 1889. Coined at the Philadelphia, San Francisco, Dahlonega, Ga., and New Orleans mints.

1854	.....	\$ 3.25 to \$	5.00
1854	D Mint.....	10.00 to	20.00
1854	S Mint.....		50.00
1855	.....	3.25 to	5.00
1856	.....	3.25 to	5.00
1857	.....	3.25 to	6.00
1858	.....	4.00 to	8.00
1859	.....	3.25 to	5.00
1860	.....	3.25 to	5.00
1861	.....	3.25 to	5.00
1862	.....	3.25 to	5.00
1863	.....	3.50 to	6.00
1864	.....	3.50 to	6.00
1865	.....	4.00 to	8.00
1866	.....	3.50 to	5.00
1867	.....	3.50 to	7.50
1868	.....	3.50 to	6.00
1869	.....	3.50 to	7.00
1870	.....	3.50 to	7.00
1870	S Mint.....		1,000.00
1871	.....	3.50 to	7.00
1872	.....	3.75 to	8.00
1873	.....	25.00 to	50.00
1874	.....	3.25 to	5.00
1875	.....	250.00 to	500.00



PLATE 17



COLORADO TEN AND TWENTY-DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

1876	.....	\$50.00 to \$125.00
1877	.....	20.00 to 50.00
1878	.....	3.25 to 5.00
1879	.....	3.25 to 5.00
1880	.....	3.50 to 6.00
1881	.....	3.50 to 6.00
1882	.....	3.50 to 5.00
1883	.....	3.50 to 5.00
1884	.....	3.25 to 5.00
1885	.....	3.50 to 5.00
1886	.....	3.50 to 5.00
1887	.....	3.25 to 5.00
1888	.....	3.25 to 5.00
1889	Coinage discontinued.....	3.50 to 5.00

### FOUR-DOLLAR GOLD PIECES



Were issued as patterns in 1879 and 1880. Coined at the Philadelphia mint only.

1879	Two varieties.....	\$25.00 to \$ 60.00
1880	Two varieties.....	75.00 to 175.00

### FIVE-DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

Coinage commenced in 1795. None were coined in 1801, 1816 and 1817. Coined at the Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, Charlotte, N. C., Dahlonega, Ga., Carson City and Denver mints.

1795	Small eagle.....	\$ 10.00 to \$ 25.00
1795	Large eagle.....	25.00 to 75.00
1796	.....	10.00 to 35.00
1797	Small eagle, 15 stars.....	100.00 to 250.00
1797	Large eagle, 16 stars.....	100.00 to 300.00
1798	Large eagle.....	8.00 to 20.00
1798	Small eagle.....	1,000.00 to 1,500.00
1799	.....	6.00 to 15.00
1800	to 1813.....	6.00 to 10.00
1814	.....	6.00 to 20.00
1815	.....	1,000.00 to 1,500.00
1818	.....	8.00 to 25.00

PLATE 18



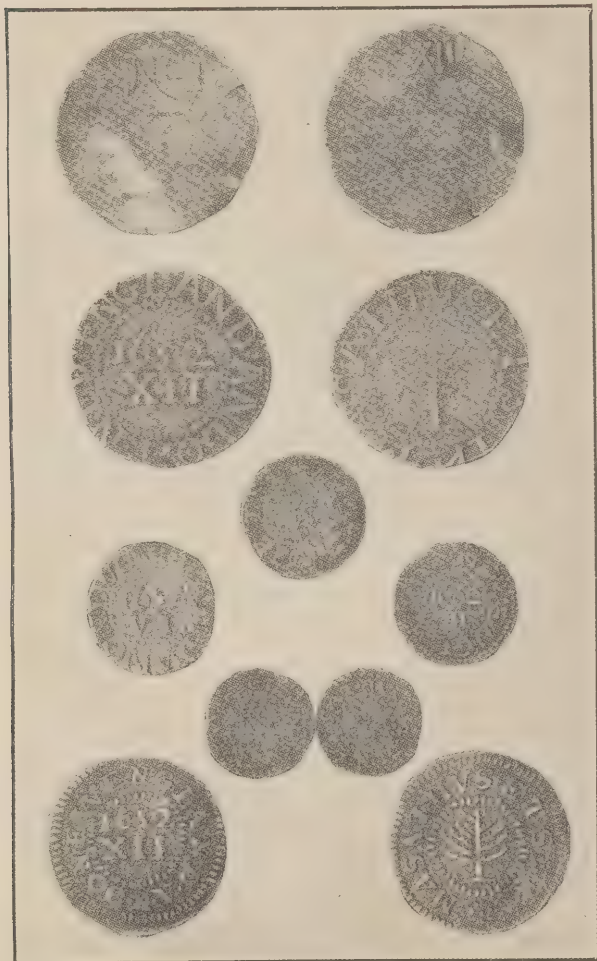
UTAH, OREGON AND COLORADO GOLD COINS

1819	-----	\$ 350.00 to \$ 600.00
1820	-----	15.00 to 50.00
1821	-----	50.00 to 125.00
1822	-----	2,500.00 to 5,000.00
1823	-----	40.00 to 75.00
1824	-----	75.00 to 150.00
1825	-----	40.00 to 75.00
1826	-----	40.00 to 75.00
1827	-----	75.00 to 150.00
1828	-----	200.00 to 400.00
1829	-----	200.00 to 500.00
1830	-----	40.00 to 75.00
1831	-----	40.00 to 75.00
1832	13 stars -----	100.00 to 150.00
1832	12 stars -----	200.00 to 350.00
1833	-----	25.00 to 75.00
1834	With "E Pluribus Unum" over eagle -----	25.00 to 75.00
1834	Without "E Pluribus Unum" -----	5.00
1835	to 1848 -----	5.00
1849	If stamped "Massachusetts and California Co." -----	750.00 to 1,500.00
1849	If stamped "Pacific Company" ..	750.00 to 1,500.00
1849	If stamped "Cincinnati Mining & Trading Co." -----	750.00 to 1,500.00
1849	If stamped "N. G. & N." -----	20.00
1850	If stamped "Baldwin & Co." -----	30.00 to 50.00
1850	If stamped "Dubosq & Co." -----	750.00 to 1,000.00
1851	If stamped "Dunbar & Co." -----	300.00 to 500.00
1851	If stamped "Shults & Co." -----	500.00 to 750.00
1852	If stamped "W. M. & C." California Gold -----	15.00 to 30.00
1853	-----	5.00
1854	S Mint -----	25.00 to 50.00
1855	to 1859 -----	5.00
1860	Colorado Gold -----	10.00
1861	Colorado Gold -----	9.00
1862	-----	5.00
1875	Without any mint mark -----	15.00
1876	Without any mint mark -----	7.00
1877	Without any mint mark -----	10.00
1887	Without any mint mark -----	10.00 to 15.00

The dates of \$5.00 gold pieces not mentioned in this list do not command any premium.

The new type of \$5.00 gold pieces are not worth any premium.

PLATE 19



NEW ENGLAND SILVER COINS

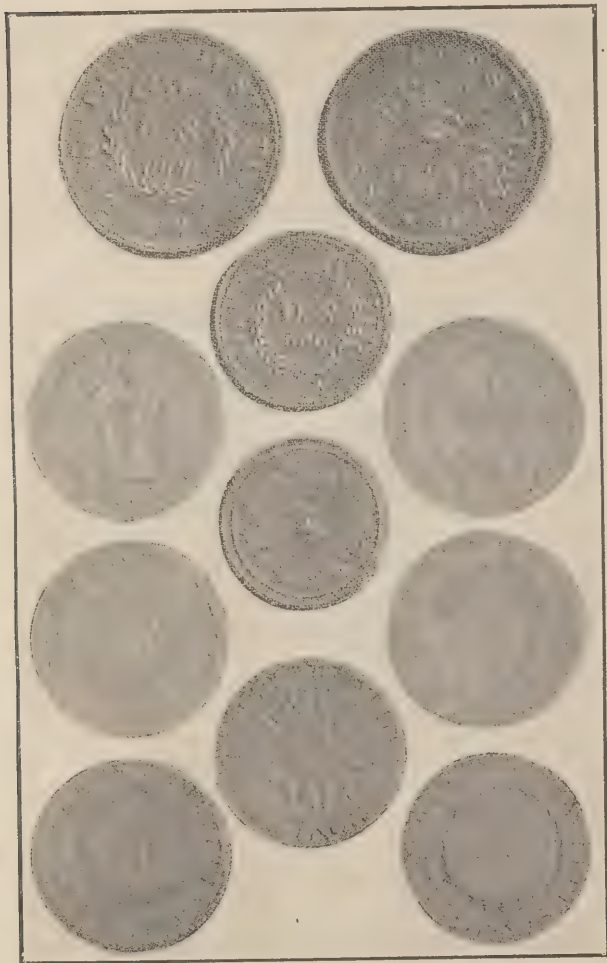


**\$10.00—TEN-DOLLAR GOLD PIECES—Eagles**

Coinage commenced in 1795. None issued in 1802, 1805 to 1827 inclusive. Coined at the Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, Carson City and Denver mints.

1795	-----	\$ 15.00	to	\$ 35.00
1796	-----	15.00	to	35.00
1797	Small eagle.....	20.00	to	50.00
1797	Large eagle.....	12.00	to	20.00
1798	6 stars before Liberty head.....	50.00	to	150.00
1798	4 stars before Liberty head.....	35.00	to	75.00
1799	-----	11.00	to	20.00
1800	-----	11.00	to	20.00
1801	-----	11.00	to	20.00
1803	-----	11.00	to	20.00
1804	-----	15.00	to	40.00
1838	-----	10.00	to	14.00
1839	to 1848.....			10.00
1849	There are several varieties of California gold \$10 of this year that are of premium value. See list of California Ten-Dollar Gold Pieces.			
1850	Baldwin & Co.....	300.00	to	500.00
1850	If stamped "Dubosq & Co.".....	300.00	to	600.00
1851	If stamped "Baldwin & Co.".....	300.00	to	500.00
1852	If stamped "Moffat & Co.".....			15.00
1852	If stamped "W. M. & Co.".....	15.00	to	30.00
1853	If stamped "U. S. Assay".....			15.00
1854	-----			10.00
1855	If stamped "Wass, Molitor & Co."..	15.00	to	30.00
1856	-----			10.00
1857	-----			10.00
1858	-----			10.00
1859	-----			10.00
1860	If Colorado issue—Clark & Co.....	20.00	to	35.00
1861	If Colorado issue.....	15.00	to	20.00
1862	-----			10.00
1863	Without any mint mark.....			11.00
1864	Without any mint mark.....			11.00
1865	Without any mint mark.....			11.00
1866	-----			10.00
1867	-----			10.00
1868	-----			10.00
1869	Without any mint mark.....			11.00
1870	-----			10.00
1871	Without mint mark.....			11.50
1872	Without mint mark.....			11.50
1873	Without mint mark.....			11.50
1874	-----			10.00
1875	Without mint mark.....			20.00

PLATE 20



CONTINENTAL COINS

1876 Without mint mark.....	\$12.00
1877 Without mint mark.....	15.00
1907 New type. Eagle standing, wire edge, periods after each word.....	12.00
1907 New type, low relief.....	10.00
1907 New type, plain edge, with periods after each word.....	20.00 to 25.00
The \$10.00 gold pieces not listed here are of no premium value.	

## \$20.00—TWENTY-DOLLAR GOLD PIECES—

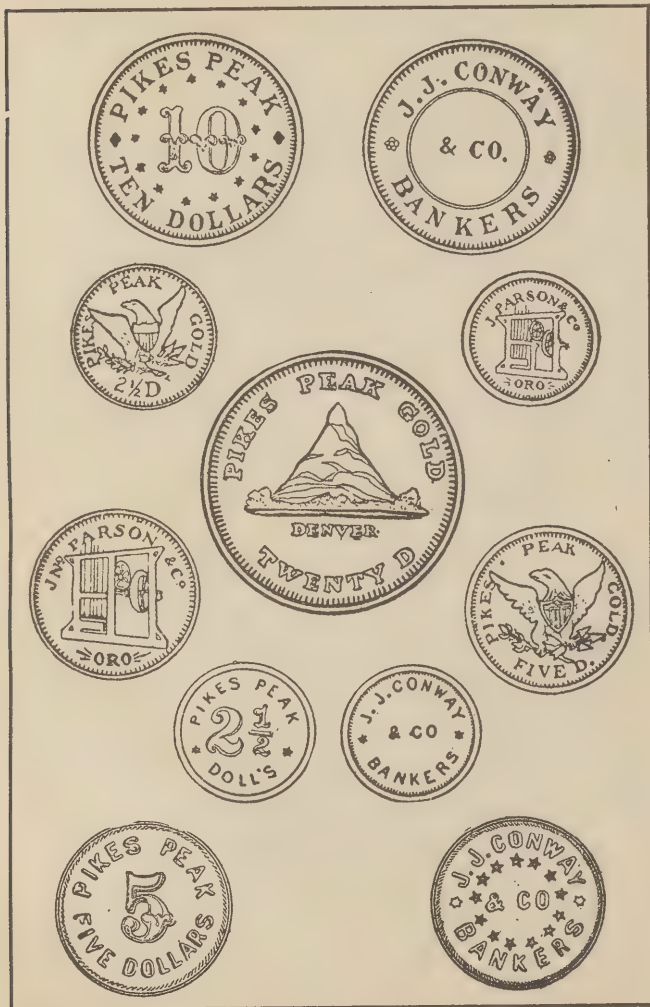
### Double Eagles



Coinage commenced in 1849. Coined at the Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, Carson City and Denver mints.

1849 Only one specimen of this date known. It is in the United States mint collection of coins at Philadelphia.	
1850 .....	\$20.00
1851 If stamped "Baldwin & Co. California Gold".....	\$500.00 to 750.00
1852 If stamped "Augustus Humbert".....	50.00
1853 .....	20.00
1854 .....	20.00
1855 If stamped "Wass, Molitor & Co. California Gold".....	125.00 to 175.00
1856 to 1859.....	20.00
1860 Colorado Gold, view of Pikes Peak	200.00 to 300.00
1861 Colorado Gold.....	100.00 to 150.00
1862 .....	-20.00
1881 Without any mint mark.....	21.00 to 22.50
1882 Without any mint mark.....	22.50 to 25.00
1883 Without any mint mark.....	25.00 to 30.00
1884 Without any mint mark.....	22.50 to 25.00
1885 Without any mint mark.....	21.00 to 23.00

PLATE 21



"COLORADO GOLD COINS"

1886 Without any mint mark.....	\$21.00 to \$22.00
1887 Without any mint mark.....	22.50 to 25.00
1891 Without any mint mark.....	21.00 to 22.00
1907 New type, Flying Eagle, date in Roman letters.....	20.00 to 21.00
1907 New type, Flying Eagle, date in figures .....	20.00
1908 to 1915.....	20.00

The dates of the \$20.00 gold coins not mentioned in this list are of no premium value.

## Private Issue of Gold Coins

The private or Pioneer coins, as they are sometimes called, were issued by private parties in the "Pioneer" days of the West and in the 30's in the Carolinas and Georgia. While not to be considered as legal coinage or legal tender, these pieces were accepted and passed current at a time when there was a pressing need of money with which to transact the business of the country. Such coinage is now prohibited by existing laws.

## California Gold Coins

These coins were made as a substitute for the gold dust currency. The private firms making these coins were reputable, made their coins equivalent to and in some instances a trifle better than the regular United States gold coins. The following firms issued the coins and whose names appear on them: Augustus Humbert (United States Assayer), 1851 and 1852; Baldwin & Co., 1850 and 1851; Cincinnati Mining and Trading Co., 1849; Dubosq & Co., 1849; Dunbar & Co., 1851; Kellogg & Co., 1854 and 1855; F. D. Kohler, 1850; Massachusetts & California Co., 1849; Miners Bank, 1849; Norris, Griggs & Norris, 1849; Moffat & Co., 1849 to 1853; J. S. Ormsby & Co., 1849; Pacific Co., 1849; Templeton Reid, 1849; Shultz & Co., 1851; Wass, Molitor & Co., 1852 and 1855.

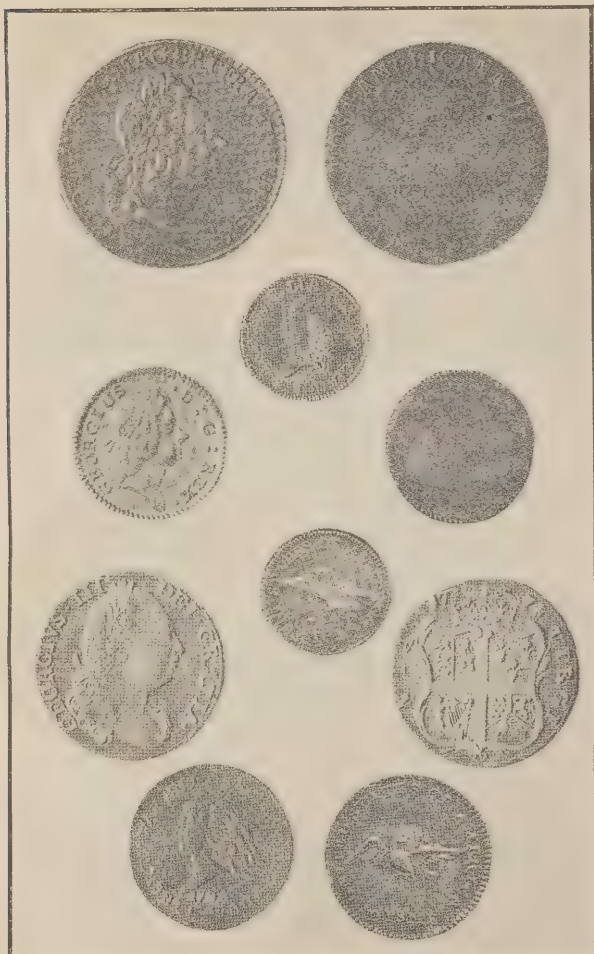
### FIFTY-DOLLAR PIECES—Octagon

See Plate 10 for Illustration of Three Coins.

1851 Augustus Humbert, name on edge, 50 in center.....	\$125.00 to \$175.00
1851 U. S. Assay Office.....	125.00 to 150.00
1851 Augustus Humbert, without 50 in center .....	125.00 to 175.00
1852 Augustus Humbert, name on Obv.	100.00 to 150.00
1852 U. S. Assay Office.....	125.00 to 175.00



PLATE 22



ROSA AMERICANA, VIRGINIA AND FIRST TRIAL COINS  
FOR THE DIME AND HALF DIME

## ROUND FIFTY-DOLLAR PIECES

See Plate 15.

1855 Wass, Molitor & Co., San Francisco, California.....	\$200.00 to \$300.00
1855 Kellogg & Co., San Francisco, Cal.	500.00 to 750.00

## PANAMA-PACIFIC \$50.00 GOLD PIECES

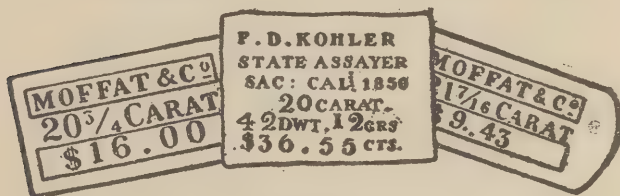
1915 Panama-Pacific Exposition Souvenir issue. Round and octagonal shape. When in new condition we pay \$115.00 each.

## TWENTY-FIVE DOLLAR PIECES—Round

See Plate 14.

1849 \$ XXV; Templeton Reid.....	\$2,500.00
----------------------------------	------------

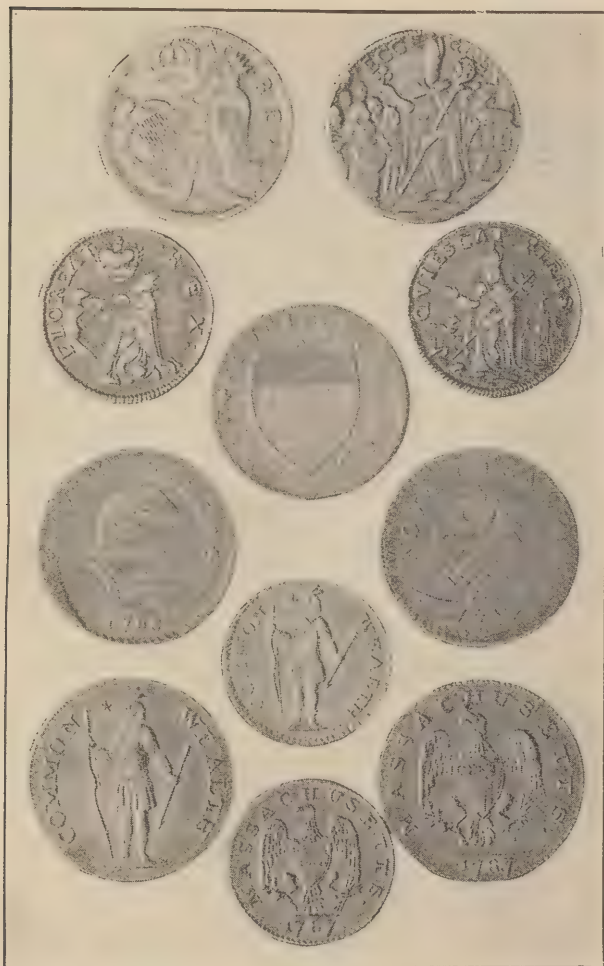
## CALIFORNIA GOLD INGOTS—Oblong



See Plate 12.

1850 \$50.00; Stamped, F. D. KOHLER .....	\$1,000.00 to \$1,500.00
1850 \$40.07; Stamped, F. D. KOHLER .....	1,000.00 to 1,500.00
1850 \$45.34; Stamped, F. D. KOHLER .....	750.00 to 1,000.00
1850 \$36.55; Stamped, F. D. KOHLER .....	700.00 to 1,000.00
No date, \$16.00; Stamped MOFFAT & CO.....	150.00 to 250.00
No date, \$9.43, Stamped MOFFAT & CO.....	250.00 to 500.00

PLATE 23



NEW JERSEY AND MASSACHUSETTS COPPER COINS

## CALIFORNIA TWENTY-DOLLAR PIECES



See Plate 11.

1851 Head to left; Baldwin & Co.....	\$500.00 to \$750.00
1852 Eagle; Augustus Humbert.....	40.00 to 75.00
1853 Head; Moffat & Co.....	22.00 to 25.00
1853 United States Assay Office.....	22.00 to 25.00
1855 Head; Kellogg & Co.....	22.00 to 25.00
1855 Head; Wass, Molitor & Co.....	125.00 to 175.00

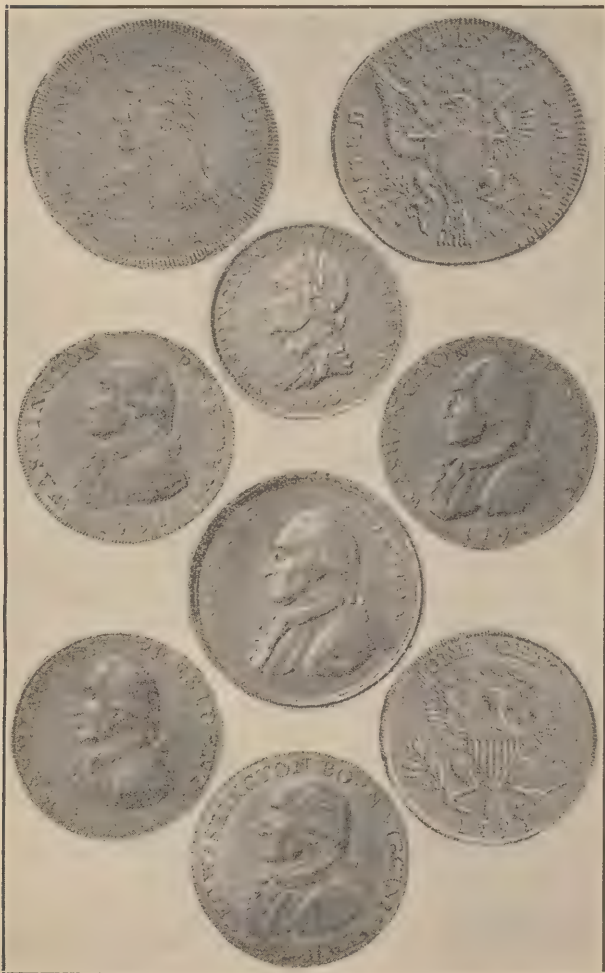
## CALIFORNIA TEN-DOLLAR PIECES



See Plates 12, 13 and 14.

1849 Head; Moffat & Co.....	\$ 12.50 to \$ 20.00
1849 Eagle; Cincinnati Mining & Trading Company .....	750.00 to 1,500.00
1849 Eagle; Pacific Co.....	250.00 to 1,500.00
1849 California Gold; Templeton Reid .....	750.00 to 1,500.00
1850 Vaquero mounted, Baldwin & Co. ....	175.00 to 250.00
1850 Head; Dubosq & Co.....	300.00 to 600.00
1851 Head; Baldwin & Co.....	300.00 to 500.00
1852 Eagle; Augustus Humbert .....	15.00 to 25.00
1852 Moffat & Co.....	15.00 to 25.00
1852 W. M. & Co.....	15.00 to 30.00
No date, Eagle; Miners Bank.....	50.00 to 85.00
No date, stars; J. S. O. (J. S. Ormsby) .....	750.00 to 1,000.00
1853 Eagle; U. S. Assay Office.....	12.00 to 25.00
1855 Head; Wass, Molitor & Co.....	15.00 to 30.00

PLATE 25



COINS WITH PORTRAITS OF WASHINGTON



## CALIFORNIA FIVE-DOLLAR PIECES



See Plates 12 and 14.

1849 Arms; Massachusetts and California Company.....	\$750.00 to \$1,500.00
1849 Eagle; Pacific Co.....	750.00 to 1,500.00
1849 Eagle; N. G. & N. (Norris, Griggs & Norris).....	10.00 to 20.00
1849 Head; Cincinnati Mining & Trading Company.....	750.00 to 1,500.00
1849 Head; Moffat & Co.....	6.00 to 7.50
1850 Head; Moffat & Co.....	6.00 to 7.50
1850 Head; Baldwin & Co.....	30.00 to 50.00
1850 Head; Dubosq & Co.....	750.00 to 1,000.00
1851 Head; Dunbar & Co.....	300.00 to 500.00
1851 Head; Shults & Co.....	500.00 to 750.00
1851 Head; Wass, Molitor & Co.....	15.00 to 30.00

## CALIFORNIA GOLD DOLLARS—Round

1853 Stars, value.....	\$ 2.00 to \$ 3.00
1852 Liberty; stars .....	2.00 to 3.00
1853 Liberty .....	2.00 to 3.00
1870 G. below head, value and date.....	1.75 to 2.50
1871 G. below head, value and date.....	1.75 to 2.00
1872 G. below head, value and date.....	1.75 to 2.00

## Octagon Gold Dollars



1853 Liberty stars .....	\$ 2.00 to \$ 2.50
1854 Eagle .....	2.00 to 2.50
1855 Stars .....	2.00 to 2.50
1860 Stars, value and date.....	2.00 to 2.50
1865 Liberty and stars.....	2.00 to 2.50
1870 to 1876 .....	1.75 to 2.00

PLATE 26



UNITED STATES PATTERN COINS

**CALIFORNIA GOLD HALF DOLLARS—Round**

Do not confuse these with the souvenir pieces. The genuine coins must have their denomination stamped on them.

1852 Liberty stars .....	\$ 1.00 to \$ 1.50
1853 Stars .....	1.00 to 1.50
1854 Eagle, stars .....	1.25 to 1.75
1856 .....	1.00 to 1.50
1859 Liberty, 11 stars.....	1.00 to 1.50
1856 to 1875.....	.75 to 1.25

**Octagon Gold Half Dollars**

1852 Indian head .....	\$ .75 to \$ 1.25
1853 Indian head .....	.75 to 1.25
1863 Liberty head .....	.75 to 1.25
1853 Liberty eagle .....	.75 to 1.25
1854 Liberty head .....	.75 to 1.25
1855 to 1859, Indian head.....	.75 to 1.25
1865 to 1878, Liberty head.....	.75 to 1.25

**CALIFORNIA GOLD QUARTER DOLLARS****Round**

1853 to 1868, Liberty head.....	\$ .75 to \$ 1.25
1868, 1869, Indian head.....	.75 to 1.25
1870 to 1873, Liberty head.....	.75 to 1.25

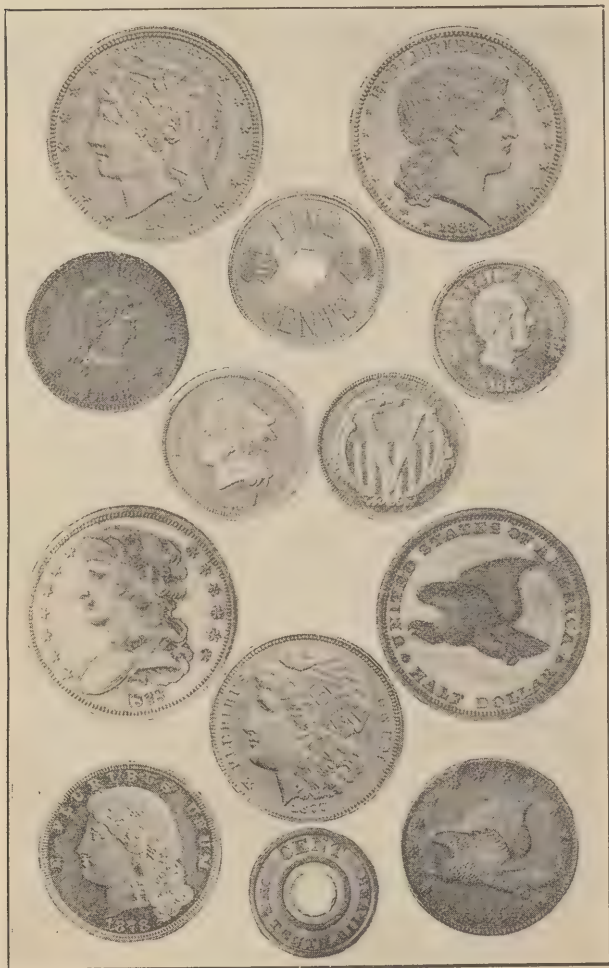
**Octagon Gold Quarter Dollars**

1853 Liberty head; Eagle.....	\$ 1.00 to \$ 1.50
1853 Liberty, stars .....	.75 to 1.00
1853 to 1868, Liberty head, stars.....	.75 to 1.00
1868 Indian head .....	.75 to 1.00
1870 to 1872, Liberty head.....	.75 to 1.00
1872 Head of Washington.....	.75 to 1.00
1873 Liberty head .....	.75 to 1.00
1874 Liberty head .....	.75 to 1.00
1876 Indian head .....	.75 to 1.00
1880 Indian head .....	.75 to 1.00

IF YOU WISH TO BUY COINS SEND  
ONLY TEN CENTS FOR OUR LARGE  
ILLUSTRATED SELLING LIST.

USE COUPON ON PAGE 204.

PLATE 27

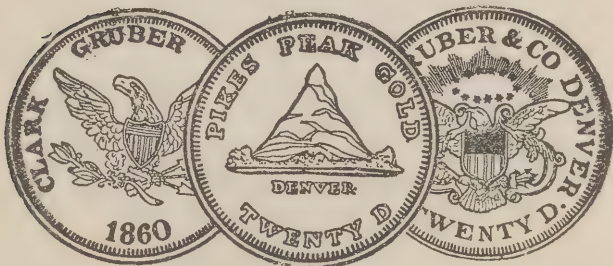


UNITED STATES PATTERN COINS

## Colorado Gold Coins

The coins of Colorado were issued during the Pikes Peak gold excitement in 1860 and 1861, by Clark, Gruber & Co., J. J. Conway & Co., and John Parsons & Co., who dealt in gold dust at the mines and conceived the plan of striking their own coins with which to purchase gold dust from the miners.

### TWENTY-DOLLAR PIECES



See Plate 17.

- 1860 View of Pikes Peak; Clark, Gruber & Company .....\$200.00 to \$300.00  
 1861 Head; eagle; Clark, Gruber & Co. 100.00 to 150.00

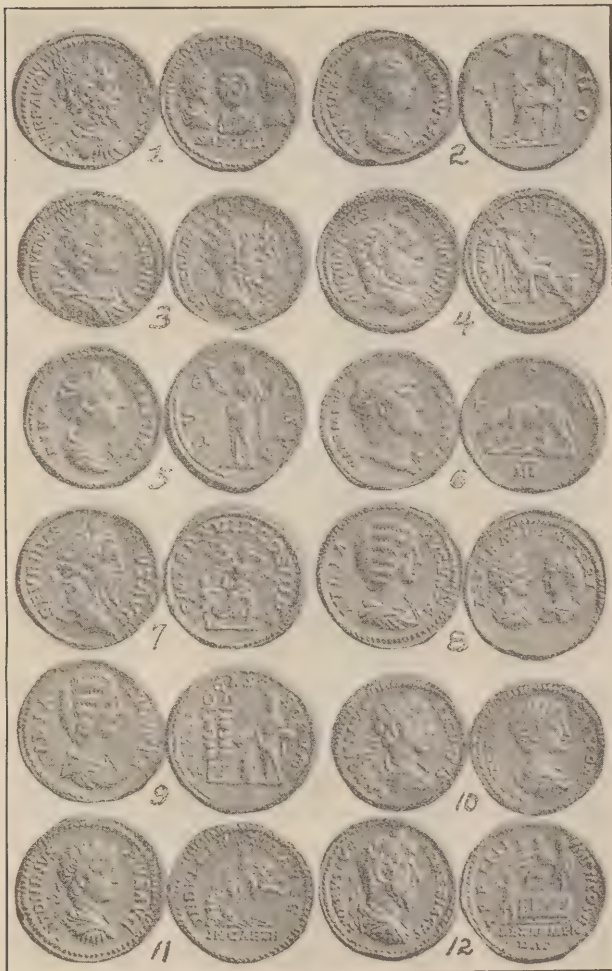
### COLORADO TEN-DOLLAR PIECES



See Plate 17.

- 1860 View of Pikes Peak; Clark, Gruber & Company .....\$ 20.00 to \$ 35.00  
 1861 Liberty head; eagle; Clark, Gruber & Company ..... 15.00 to 20.00  
 No date. J. J. Conway & Co. ....1,000.00 to 2,000.00





### ROMAN IMPERIAL SILVER COINS

- 1, Septimus, Severus, heads of Julia, Caracalla and Getta, 193-211 A. D. 2, Faustina, Ja., 175 A. D. 3, Caracalla, Septimus and Julia. 4, Antonius Pius, 211-217 A. D. 5, Faustina Mater, 141 A. D. 6, Hadrina, 117-138 A. D. 7, Septimus Severus. 8-9, Julia Domma. 10, Caracalla and Getta. 11, Caracalla, A Pius. 12, Lucia Verus, 161-169 A. D.

## COLORADO FIVE-DOLLAR PIECES



See Plate 18.

1860 Head; Clark & Co.....	\$	8.00 to \$	10.00
1861 Head; Clark, Gruber & Co.....		7.00 to	10.00
No date. John Parsons & Co., Stamping mill .....		500.00 to	750.00

## COLORADO \$2.50 PIECES



See Plate 18.

1860 Head; Clark & Co.....	\$	7.50 to \$	10.00
1861 Head; Clark, Gruber & Co.....		7.00 to	10.00
No date. John Parsons & Co., Stamping mill .....		150.00 to	250.00
No date. J. J. Conway & Co.....		250.00 to	600.00

## PLATE 29



## ANCIENT SILVER COINS

1, Stater of Aegina, after B. C. 404; 2, Antandrus, Troas, B. C. 420-400; 3, Tetrobol of Cromma, end of 3rd Century B. C.; 4, Triobol or Arcadia, Argolis, B. C. 450-417; 5, States of Phaeastus, Creta, B. C. 431-300; 6, Acanthus, Cacedonia, B. C. 400-424; 7, States of Sicyon, B. C. 40-300; 8, Macedonia, B. C. 146; 9, Electrum Kectedrachm of Lesbos, B. C. 480-440.

# Utah Gold Coins

## MORMON COINAGE



As in the other "Pioneer States," gold dust was the only currency among the Mormons in 1849—when they issued gold coins bearing their own stamp. Their coins were made in 1849, 1850 and 1860 only.

### TWENTY-DOLLAR PIECE

See Plate 18.

1849 Clasped hands .....\$100.00 to \$200.00

### UTAH TEN-DOLLAR PIECE

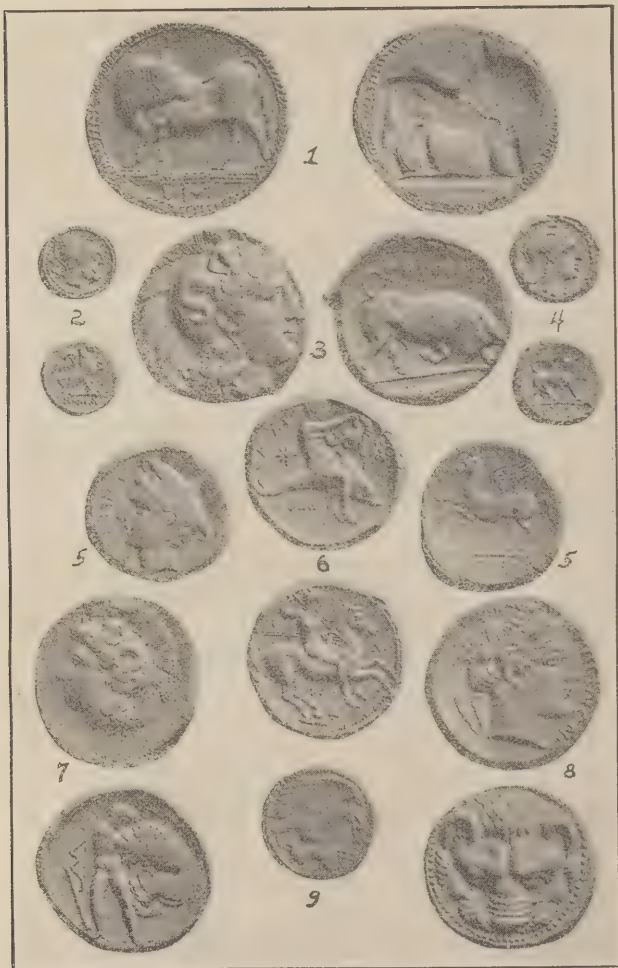
1849 Clasped hands .....\$200.00 to \$350.00

### UTAH FIVE-DOLLAR PIECES

1849 Clasped hands .....\$15.00 to \$25.00  
1850 Clasped hands ..... 15.00 to 25.00  
1860 Lion; Eagle behind bee-hive..... 25.00 to 50.00

### UTAH \$2.50 PIECE

1849 Clasped hands; Eye.....\$15.00 to \$35.00



## GREEK COINS

1, Didrachm of Sybaris, B. C. 510; 2, Gold 20 Sesterzen of Rome, B. C. 317-31; 3, Tetradrachm of Thurnim, head of Pallas, B. C. 390-300; 3, Bronze coin of Rome, B. C. 317-311; 5, Bronze coin of Frautain, B. C. 268; 6, Diadrachm of Tarentum, B. C. 344-334; 7, Diadrachm of Haraclea, B. C. 380-300; 8, Tetradrachm of Rhegium, Lion's scalp head of Apollo, B. C. 415-387; 9, Hemodrachm of Agregentum, B. C. 415-406.



# Oregon Gold Coins



The issue of the Oregon gold coins was promoted by the same causes as in the other Western states—lack of convenient currency. After an unsuccessful attempt by the Provisional government to establish a mint, a private company—the Oregon Exchange Co., issued coins of the \$5.00 and \$10.00 denominations. The mint was erected at Oregon City; the necessary coining apparatus was made by a blacksmith.

See Plate 18.

## TEN-DOLLAR PIECE

1849 Beaver; Oregon Exchange Co.....\$150.00 to \$300.00

## FIVE-DOLLAR PIECE

1849 Beaver; Oregon Exchange Co.....\$ 75.00 to \$100.00

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## PLATE 31



## ROMAN IMPERIAL SILVER DENARII

1, Domitianus, 81-86 A. D.; 2, Tiberius, 14-37 A. D.; 3, Sabina, 138 A. D.; 4-5, Augustus, B. C. 30-14 A. D.; 6, Nero, 14-38 A. D.; 7, Claudius I, 41-54 A. D.; 8 and 10, Hadrian, 117-138 A. D.; 9 and 12, Augustus, B. C. 30-14; 11, Agrippina, Jr., and Nero, 51-54 A. D.

## Carolina Gold Coins



Coins struck in Carolina were all made at one private mint owned and operated by Christopher Bechtler and his son, August, whose names appear on all coins of their mintage. The mint was located at Rutherfordton, Rutherford County, N. C. It was operated from 1831 to 1840.

See Plate 16.

### FIVE-DOLLAR PIECES

1834 Carolina Gold; A. Bechtler.....	\$10.00	to	\$25.00
1834 Carolina Gold; C. Bechtler.....	10.00	to	25.00
No date. Carolina gold; A. Bechtler.....	10.00	to	25.00
No date. Carolina Gold; C. Bechtler.....	10.00	to	25.00
No date. North Carolina Gold; C. Bechtler	12.00	to	25.00
1834 Marked RUTHERFORD COUNTY....	100.00	to	200.00

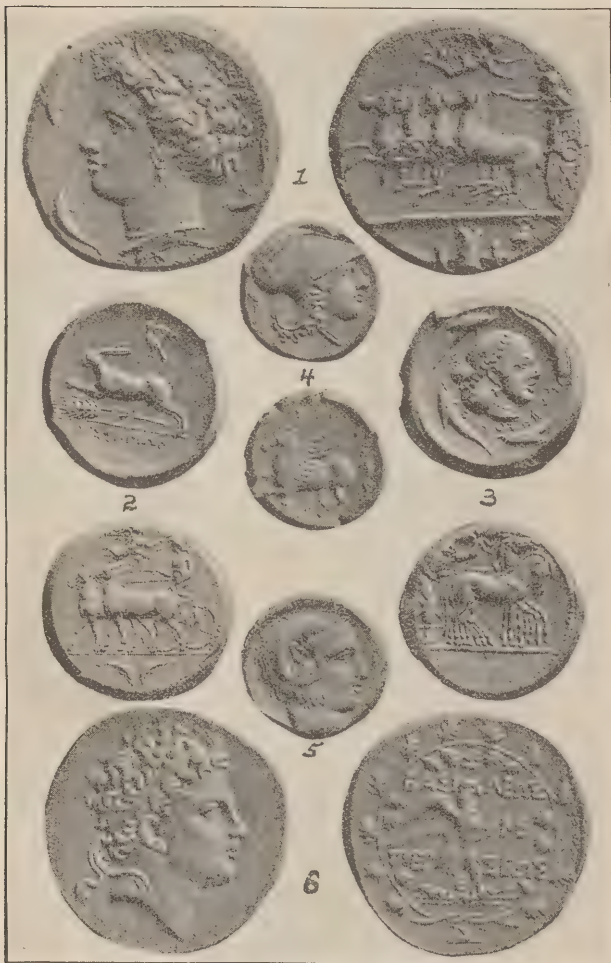
### CAROLINA \$2.50 PIECES

No date. Carolina Gold; Bechtler.....	\$10.00	to	\$15.00
No date. North Carolina Gold; C. Bechtler	12.00	to	15.00
No date. North Carolina Gold; Bechtler....	12.00	to	15.00

### CAROLINA GOLD DOLLARS

No date. Carolina; Bechtler.....	\$ 1.25	to	\$ 3.00
No date. Carolina Gold; A. Bechtler.....	1.50	to	3.00
No date. North Carolina; C. Bechtler.....	1.50	to	3.00

PLATE 32



GREEK SILVER COINS

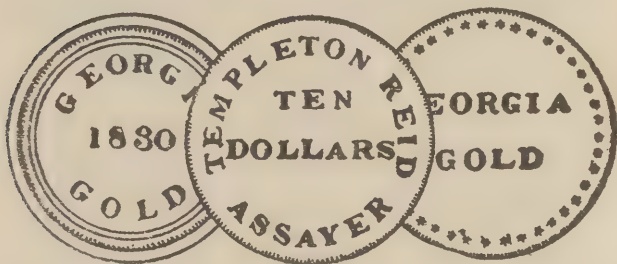
1, Dekadrachm of Syracuse, B. C. 405-345; 2, Tetradrachm of Messina, B. C. 420-396; 3, Tetradrachm of Syracuse, B. C. 485-478; 4, Didrachm of Syracuse, head of Athena, B. C. 317-310; 5, Diadrachm of Metapontum, B. C. 400-350; 6, Tetradrachm of Perseus, 178-168 B. C.

## Georgia Gold Coins

The Georgia gold coins are the first private gold coins issued in the United States, excepting the Brashear Doubloon of 1781; were issued by Templeton Reid, who operated a private minting establishment near the gold mines in Lumpkin County, Georgia, in 1830 and a few years following.

See Plate 16.

### TEN-DOLLAR PIECES



1830 Georgia Gold; Templeton Reid.....\$500.00 to \$2,500.00  
No date. Georgia Gold; Templeton Reid 500.00 to 2,500.00

### GEORGIA FIVE-DOLLAR PIECES



1830 Georgia Gold; Templeton Reid.....\$500.00 to \$750.00  
No date. Georgia Gold; C. Bechtler..... 25.00 to 75.00

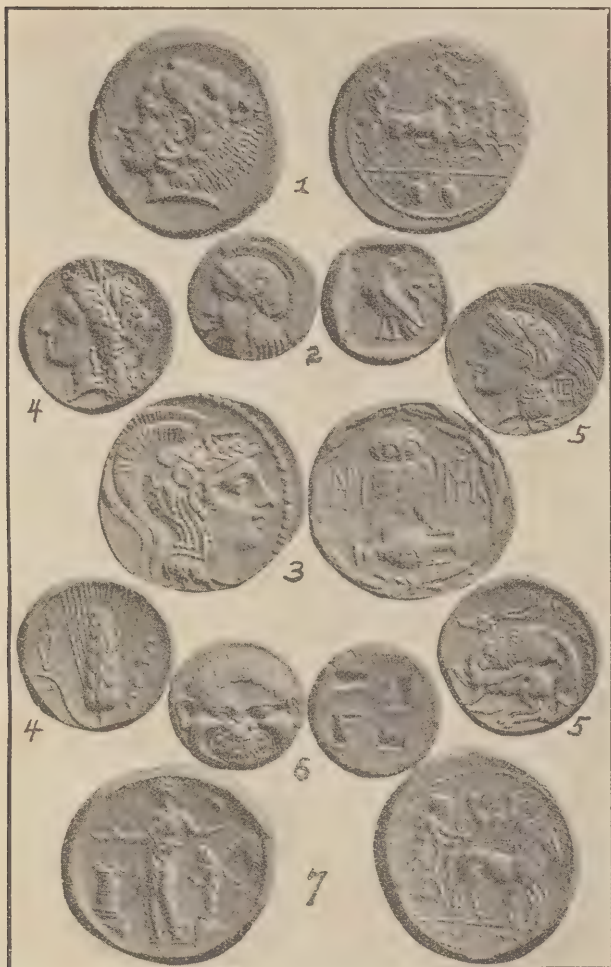
### GEORGIA \$2.50 PIECES



1830 Georgia Gold; Templeton Reid.....\$75.00 to \$125.00  
No date. Georgia Gold; Bechtler..... 15.00 to 30.00



## PLATE 33



## ANCIENT SILVER COINS

1, Camarina, Sicily, B. C. 461-405; 2, Itamus, 4th and 5th Century, B. C.; 3, Athens, B. C. 86-83; 4, Metapontum, B. C. 550-480; 5, Valia, B. C. 400-268; 6, Neapolis, B. C. 500-411; 7, Himera, Sicily, B. C. 472-415.

## New York



### GOLD DOUBLOON

1787 Ephraim Brashear; Rising Sun..\$1,000.00 to \$2,000.00

## Necessity Money of the United States

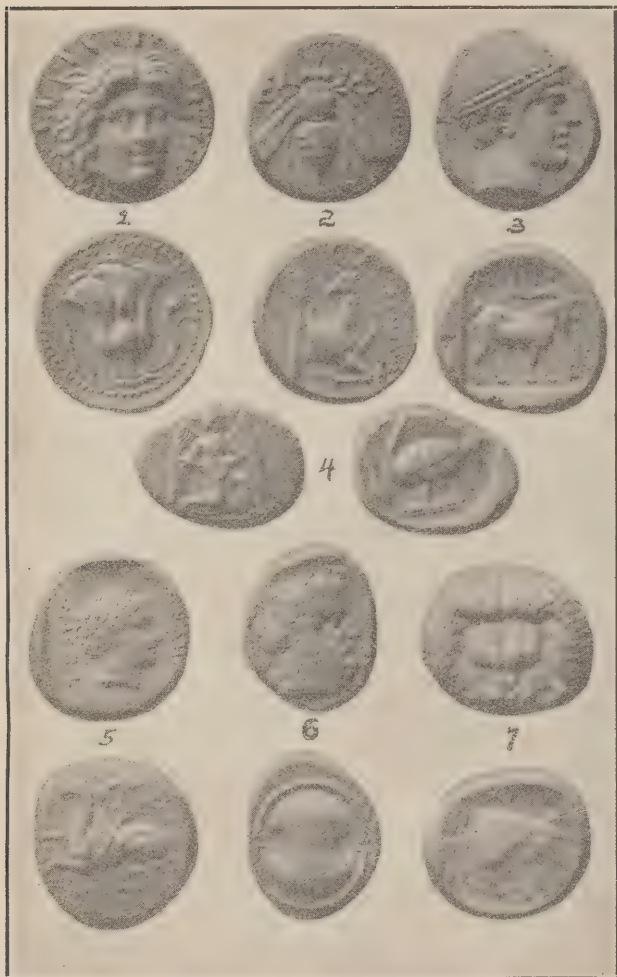
### Encased Postage Stamps

#### Used as Money in 1861 to 1865

These pieces, once used and passed as money under J. Gault's patent, dated August 12, 1862, consist of an unused U. S. Postage stamp with a layer of mica over the face, framed in a round metal case, and the back contains advertisements of the period. The stamps used were 1c, blue; 2c, black; 3c, red; 5c, brown; 10c, green; 12c, black; 24c, violet; 30c, orange; and 90c, blue.

1c. Acrated Bread Co., New York.....	\$1.50
1c. Bates, Jas. L., Fancy Goods, Boston.....	1.50
1c. Bailey & Co., Jewelers, Philadelphia.....	1.00
1c. Claflin, Arthur M., Hopkinton, R. I.....	3.50
1c. Douzan, The Hatter, New York.....	1.50
1c. Drake's Plantation Bitters.....	.50
1c. Evans, G. G., California Wines.....	1.00
1c. Gault, J., Patent Aug. 12, 1862.....	1.00
1c. Hopkins, L. & C., Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1.50
1c. Kilpatrick & Gault.....	.75
1c. Lord & Taylor, New York.....	.75
1c. Mendum's Family Wine Store, New York.....	.75
1c. North American Life Insurance Co., New York....	.75
1c. Schapker & Bussing, Evansville, Ind.....	5.00
1c. Shillito, John & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1.00
1c. Steinfeld, S., New York.....	2.50

# PLATE 34



## GREEK SILVER COINS

1, Tetradrachm of Rhodes, B. C. 394-168; 2, Tetradrachm of Ephesus, Iona, B. C. 394-295; 3, Tetradrachm of Aenus, Thrace, B. C. 450-400; 4, States of Mallus, Sicily, B. C. 425-385; 5, States of Abdera, Thrace, B. C. 408-350; 6, States of Thebes, head of Dionysius, B. C. 426-387; 7, Tetradrachm of Samos, Ionia, B. C. 394-365.

1c. Taylor, N. G. & Co., Philadelphia.....	\$ 1.00
1c. White, The Hatter, New York.....	.75
2c. Gault, J., Pat. Aug. 12, 1862.....	10.00
3c. Ayer's Cathartic Pills.....	1.25
3c. Bailey & Co., Jewelers, Philadelphia.....	1.25
3c. Dougan, The Hatter, New York.....	1.50
3c. Ellis, McAlpine & Co., Cincinnati.....	1.50
3c. Evans, G. G., Cincinnati.....	1.00
3c. Gage Bros. & Drake, Chicago.....	1.00
3c. Gault, J., Patent Aug. 12, 1862.....	1.00
3c. Hopkins, L. & G. Co., Cincinnati.....	1.00
3c. Kilpatrick & Gault.....	1.00
3c. Lord & Taylor, New York City.....	1.00
3c. Mendum's Family Wine Store, New York.....	1.00
3c. North American Life Insurance Company.....	1.00
3c. Pearce, Tolle & Holton, Cincinnati.....	1.00
3c. Schapker & Bussing, Evansville, Indiana.....	1.25
3c. Taylor, N. G. & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....	1.00
3c. White, The Hatter, New York.....	1.00
3c. J. Gault.....	.75
5c. Ayer's Sarsaparilla.....	1.25
5c. Bates, Jas. L., Boston.....	1.25
5c. Cook, H. A., Evansville, Indiana.....	1.50
5c. Ellis, McAlpine & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.....	4.00
5c. Gage Bros. & Clarke, Chicago.....	1.50
5c. Hunt & Nash, New York City.....	1.25
5c. Lord & Taylor, New York City.....	1.25
5c. Pearce, Tolle & Holton, Cincinnati.....	2.00
5c. Shillito, Jno. & Co., Cincinnati.....	1.50
5c. Taylor, N. G. & Co., Philadelphia.....	2.50
5c. Weir & Larminnie, Montreal, Canada.....	6.00
10c. Ayer's Cathartic Pills.....	1.25
10c. Bailey & Co., Jewelers, Philadelphia.....	1.25
10c. Cook, H. A., Evansville, Indiana.....	1.50
10c. Drake's Plantation Bitters.....	.75
10c. Ellis, McAlpine & Co., Cincinnati.....	1.25
10c. Gault, J., Patent Aug. 12, 1862.....	1.00
10c. Hunt & Nash, New York City.....	1.25
10c. Lord & Taylor, New York.....	1.25
10c. Sand's Ale Drink.....	1.25
10c. Shillito, John & Co., Cincinnati.....	2.00
10c. Weir & Larminnie, Montreal, Canada.....	6.00
12c. Burnett's Cocaine Kaliston.....	3.00
12c. Gault, J., Patent Aug. 12, 1862.....	3.50
12c. Hunt & Nash, New York.....	4.50
12c. Kilpatrick & Gault.....	4.50
12c. Lord and Taylor, New York.....	4.00
24c. Ellis, McAlpine & Co., Cincinnati.....	6.00
24c. Gault, J., Patent Aug. 12th, 1862.....	5.00
24c. Kilpatrick & Gault.....	5.00

## PLATE 35



## ANCIENT COINS OF AFRICA

1, Silver Dodekadrachm of Carthage, Head of Persephone, B. C. 410-310. Very rare. 2 and 5, Silver coins of Carthage; 3, Egypt, Arsinoe II, B. C. 284-247; 4, Egypt, Gold Oktodrachm; 6, Carthage, Gold  $\frac{1}{2}$  Stater, B. C. 340.



24c. Lord & Taylor, New York.....	\$ 5.00
30c. Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts.....	4.00
30c. Gault, J., Patent Aug. 12th, 1862.....	6.00
30c. Kilpatrick & Gault.....	5.00
30c. Lord & Taylor, New York.....	7.00
90c. Gault, J., Patent Aug. 12th, 1862.....	12.00

### FEUCHTWANGER'S COINS

1837 Cent. Eagle on rock holding a snake.....	\$0.05
1837 Three-cent pieces, same as above.....	.50

### WAR TOKENS

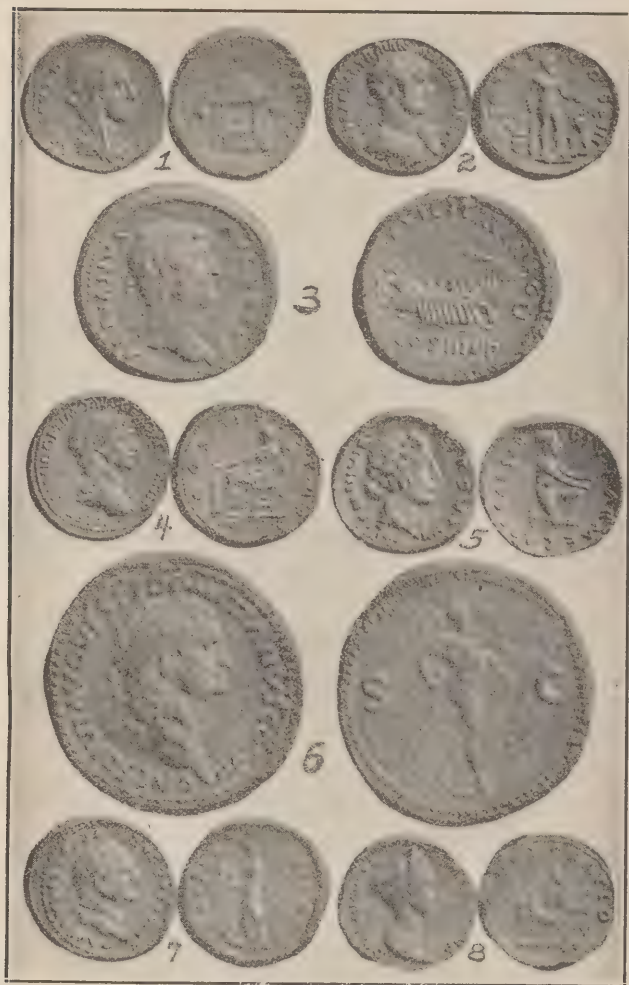


These tokens were issued by different parties during the Civil War. There are about 500 different varieties; they are the size of the small cent. None are very valuable. We pay \$1.50 per 100 pieces.

### COMPOSITION SPIEL MARKS

These pieces were all made about the middle of last century and are somewhat in imitation of the U. S. \$2.50, \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$20.00 gold pieces and were originally issued as counters. They are of no value.

## PLATE 36



## ROMAN REPUBLIC AND IMPERIAL

1, Cassie; 2, Hadrian, 117-138 A. D.; 3, Hadrian Augustus; 4, Trianus, 98-117 A. D.; 5, Republic Petronia; 6, Great Bronze of Domitian, 81-96 A. D.; 7, Vespasian, 69-79 A. D.; 8, Marciana, 114 A. D.

## HARD TIMES TOKENS OR JACKSON CENTS



Issued in 1834 to 1841. There are about 150 varieties, all are about the size of the large copper cents; some were struck in brass. Their issue was prompted by the currency question, which was then a great political issue and all bear inscriptions politically significant. There are a few rare varieties, but the greater portion are common and for which we pay from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per 100 pieces.

## Coins of the Confederate States

## HALF-DOLLAR



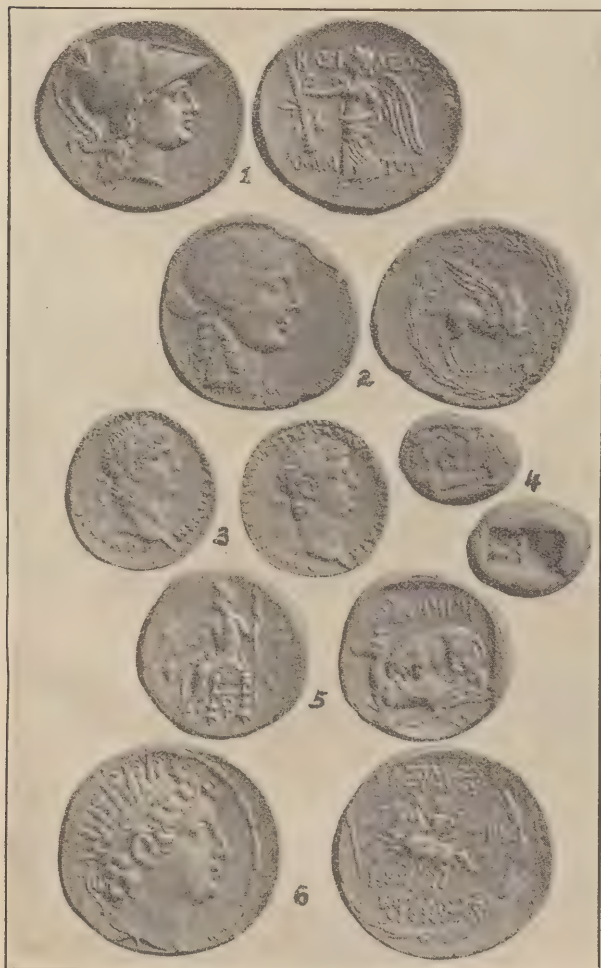
1861 Struck at the New Orleans mint after the seizure by the Confederacy. The obverse is the same as the regular U. S. issue of that time. Only about four pieces were struck by the Confederacy. They are now very valuable. A number of re-strikes were issued at a later date.

We pay for the re-strikes.....\$5.00 to \$10.00

TOKEN, or the so-called CONFEDERATE CENT

1860 Palmetto Tree, etc., Brass.....\$ .10 to \$ .25

# PLATE 37



1, Caratia, B. C. 36-25; 2, Tetradrachm of Alamanda, Caria, B. C. 168; 3, Antiochia, heads of Nero and Claudius, B. C. 145-142; 4, Gold Stater of Lydia, B. C. 561-546; 5, Tarsus, B. C. 361-333; 6, Tridrachm of Antiochus VI, B. C. 145-142.

### CONFEDERATE CENTS

1861 Liberty head, reverse, value. Nickel.....	\$10.00
1861 Re-strike in gold.....	15.00
1861 Re-strike in silver.....	5.00
1861 Re-strike in copper.....	3.50

### MEDALET, or the so-called CONFEDERATE DIME

1861 Head of President Davis.....	\$ 3.50
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## The United States Mints

The U. S. coins were issued at six different mints: Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, Carson City, Nevada; Dahlonega, Ga., and Charlotte, North Carolina. There are now four mints in operation, Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco and Denver. The 1c and 5c coins are now coined at the Philadelphia, San Francisco and Denver mints.

### MINT MARKS

Coins issued at the branch mints have a special mark denoting the place of mintage; they are small letters, as shown below, and are generally found on the reverse or "tail" side of the coin.

### UNITED STATES MINT

Philadelphia, Pa.—Organized in 1793. No mint mark.

### BRANCH MINTS

New Orleans, La.—Organized in 1838; suspended in 1861; re-opened in 1879. Mint mark "O."

Dahlonega, Ga.—Organized in 1838; discontinued in 1861. Mint mark "D."

Charlotte, N. C.—Organized in 1838; discontinued in 1861. Mint mark "C."

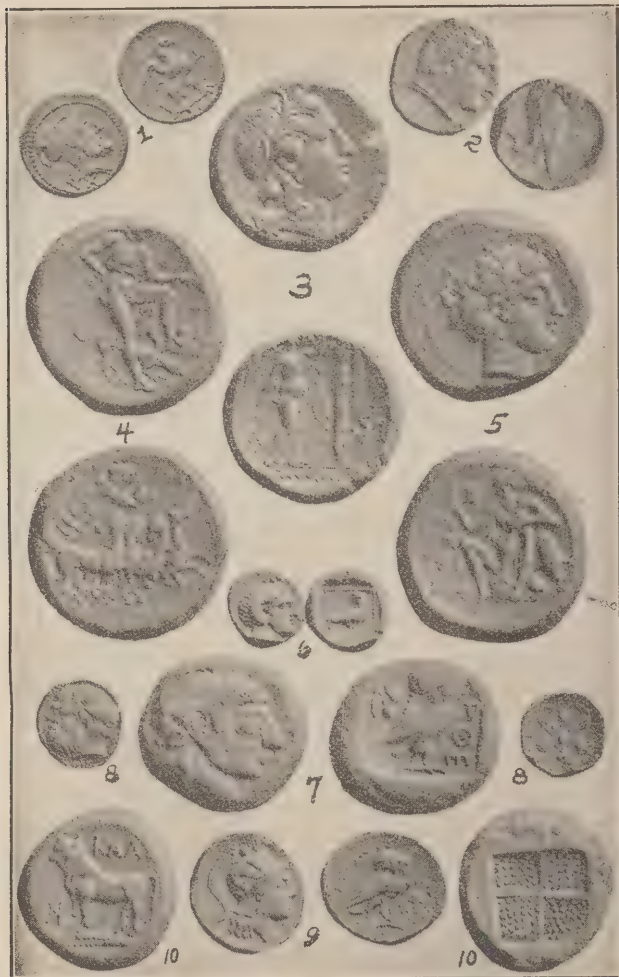
San Francisco, Calif.—Organized in 1854. Mint mark "S."

Carson City, Nev.—Organized in 1870; discontinued in 1893. Mint mark "CC."

Denver, Colo.—Organized in 1860. Mint mark "D."



## PLATE 38



## ANCIENT GOLD AND SILVER COINS

1, Gold 60 Sesterzen of Campania, B. C. 342-317; 2, Croton, B. C. 420-390; 3, Silinus, Sicily, B. C. 317-289; 4, Segesta, B. C. 415-409; 5, Naxos, B. C. 415-409; 6, Electrum Hekta of Zeus, B. C. 440-350; 7, Athens, B. C. 594-527; 8, Litra of Catania, B. C. 415-403; 9, Tarentum, B. C. 4-3; 10, Paphlagonia, Asia, 3rd Century B. C.

## Coins With Mint Mark that Command a Premium



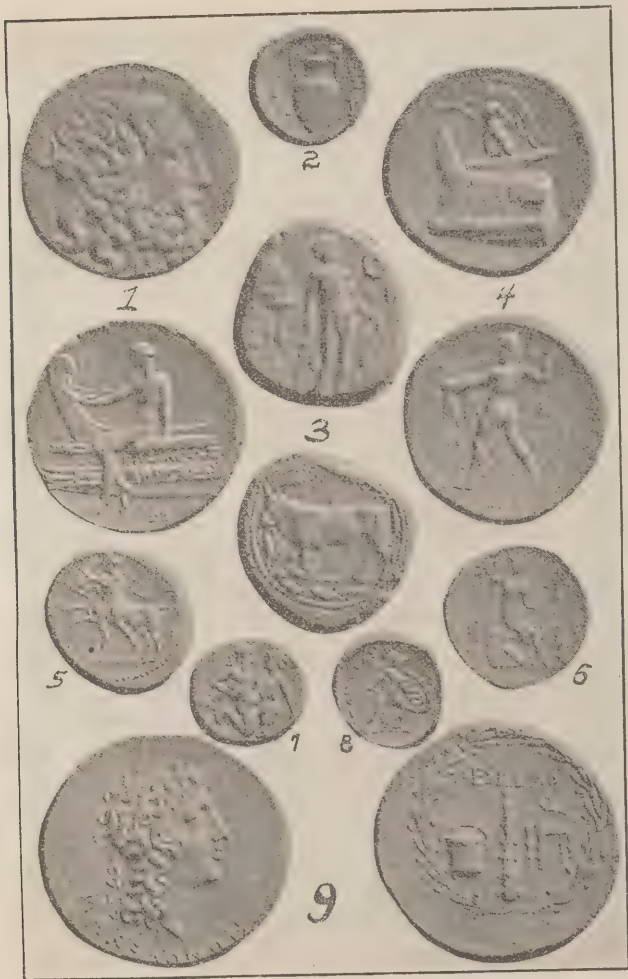
### "O" MINT. New Orleans

1838	Half Dollar, "O" under bust.....	\$500.00	to	\$750.00
1849	Quarter Dollar.....	1.00	to	2.00
1853	Half Dollars, no arrows or rays....	300.00	to	500.00
1860	Dime .....	.50	to	1.00
1838	Half Dime .....	.25	to	.50
1850	Gold Dollar .....	2.00	to	2.50
1841	Gold \$2.50 .....			25.00
1845	Gold \$2.50 .....			6.00

### "S" Mint. San Francisco

1870	Silver Dollar .....	\$100.00	to	\$225.00
1872	Silver Dollar .....			2.00
1873	Silver Dollar .....	100.00	to	225.00
1878	Half Dollar.....	1.00	to	5.00
1864	Quarter Dollar.....			.35
1866	Quarter Dollar.....			.35
1871	Quarter Dollar.....			.35
1856	Dimes .....			.25
1858	Dimes .....			.25
1859	Dimes .....			.25
1870	Dimes .....			.25
1894	Dimes .....	150.00	to	300.00
1863	Half Dimes.....			.25
1864	Half Dimes.....			.35
1865	Half Dimes.....			.30
1866	Half Dimes.....			.15
1867	Half Dimes.....			.15
1869	Half Dimes.....			.10
1871	Half Dimes.....			.20
1873	Half Dimes.....			.10
1856	Gold Dollars.....			2.00

PLATE 39



GREEK SILVER COINS

- 1, Tetradrachm of Antigmas, B. C. 229-220; 2, Triobol of Lanna, B. C. 400-344; 3, Stater of Phaestus, B. C. 431-300; 4, Demetrius I, B. C. 306-283; Drachm of Larissa, B. C. 480-450; 6, Aetolia, B. C. 279-168; 7, Thasus, B. C. 465-411; 8, Triobol of Locris, B. C. 369-338; 9, Macedonia, head of Alexander the Great, B. C. 89.

1857 Gold Dollars.....	\$	\$ 2.00
1858 Gold Dollars.....		2.00
1859 Gold Dollars.....		2.00
1860 Gold Dollars.....		3.00
1870 Gold Dollars.....	25.00 to	50.00
1854 2½ Dollars.....	25.00 to	50.00
1858 2½ Dollars.....	50.00 to	100.00
1854 \$3.00 Gold.....		50.00
1870 \$3.00 Gold.....		1,000.00
1854 \$5.00 Gold.....	25.00 to	50.00

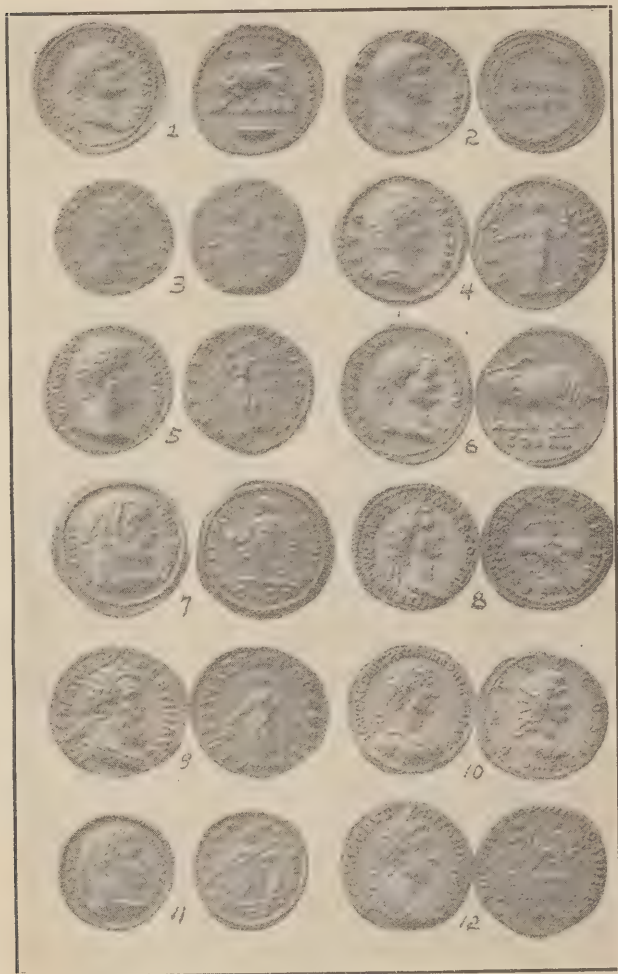
### "CC" Mint. Carson City

1870 Silver Dollars.....	\$	\$ 1.50
1871 Silver Dollars.....		1.50
1872 Silver Dollars.....		1.50
1873 Silver Dollars.....		1.50
1870 Quarter Dollars.....		.35
1871 Quarter Dollars.....		.35
1872 Quarter Dollars.....		.35
1873 Quarter Dollars.....		.35
1876 Twenty Cent Piece.....	50.00 to	100.00
1871 Dimes.....		.25
1872 Dimes.....		.25
1873 Dimes.....		.25
1874 Dimes.....		.50

### "D" Mint. Dahlonega, Ga.

1849 Gold Dollar.....	\$	\$ 2.00
1850 Gold Dollar.....		2.00
1851 Gold Dollar.....		3.00
1852 Gold Dollar.....		2.00
1853 Gold Dollar.....		2.25
1854 Gold Dollar.....	3.00 to	8.00
1855 Gold Dollar.....	10.00 to	25.00
1856 Gold Dollar.....	15.00 to	35.00
1857 Gold Dollar.....		3.00
1858 Gold Dollar.....		2.25
1859 Gold Dollar.....		2.10
1860 Gold Dollar.....	25.00 to	75.00
1861 Gold Dollar.....	25.00 to	100.00
1854 Three Dollars.....	5.00 to	15.00
1840 \$2.50 Gold.....		3.25
1852 \$2.50 Gold.....		6.00
1853 \$2.50 Gold.....		6.00
1854 \$2.50 Gold.....	5.00 to	7.50
1855 \$2.50 Gold.....	5.00 to	7.50
1856 \$2.50 Gold.....	6.00 to	10.00
1857 \$2.50 Gold.....	5.00 to	7.00
1861 \$5.00 Gold.....		6.50

# PLATE 40



- 1, Domitian A. D. 69-79; 2, Galba, A. D. 68-69; 3, Gallienus, A. D. 260-268; 4, Faustina Sr.; 5, Lucius Versus, A. D. 161-169; 6, Titus, A. D. 69-79; 7, Maximus II, A. D. 305-307; 8, Nerva, A. D. 96-98; 9, Partinax, A. D. 1193; 10, Hadrian, A. D. 117-128; 11, Constantinus Magnus, A. D. 306-337; 12, Commodus, A. D. 180-192.

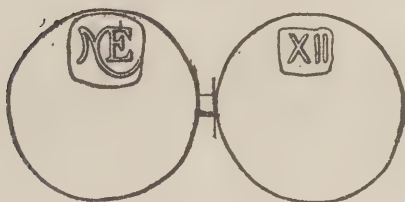


### "C" Mint. Charlotte, N. C.

1849 Gold Dollars.....	\$	\$	2.00
1850 Gold Dollars.....			2.25
1852 Gold Dollars.....			2.00
1854 Gold Dollars.....	500.00 to	1,000.00	
1855 Gold Dollars.....			2.00
1859 Gold Dollars.....			2.25

## Colonial Coins

### NEW ENGLAND



#### SILVER

See Plate 19.

N. E. III Pence. Without date.....	\$10.00 to	\$25.00
N. E. VI Without date.....	10.00 to	40.00
N. E. XII Pence. Without date.....	10.00 to	40.00

### MASSACHUSETTS

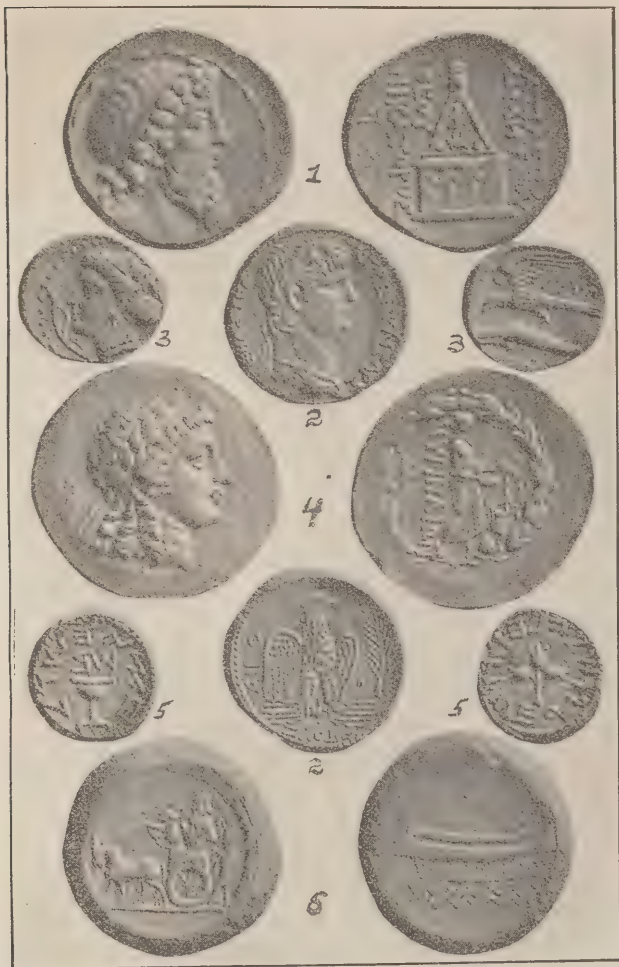


#### PINE TREE

See Plate 19.

1652 III Pence.....	\$ 1.50 to	\$ 4.00
1652 VI Pence.....	2.00 to	5.00
1652 XIII Pence (shilling).....	3.00 to	10.00

## PLATE 41



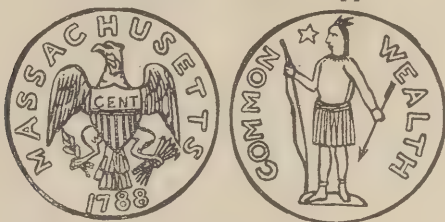
## ANCIENT COINS OF ASIA

1, Tetradrachm of Tarsus, Syria, head of Demetrius II, B. C. 152-144; 2, Didrachm of Seleucia & Pieria, head of Nero, B. C. 89-69; 3, Drachm of Sinopa, Paphlagonia, B. C. 333-306; 4, Tetradrachm of Myrina, Aeolis, head of Apollo, B. C. 2-1; 5, Jewish Half Shekel, B. C. 143-135; 6, Oktodrachm of Sidon, B. C. 346-32.

## OAK TREE

1652 II Pence.....	\$ 1.00 to \$ 5.00
1652 III Pence.....	1.50 to 5.00
1652 VI Pence.....	2.00 to 5.00
1652 XIII Pence (shilling).....	3.00 to 10.00

## MASSACHUSETTS—Copper



See Plate 23.

1776 Half Penny, three heads.....	\$	\$150.00
1787 Half Cent. Indian; Eagle.....	.25 to	.75
1788 Half Cent. Indian; Eagle.....	.25 to	.75
1787 One Cent. Indian; Eagle.....	.10 to	.25
1787 One Cent. Arrow on left.....		30.00
1788 One Cent. Indian; Eagle.....	.10 to	.25

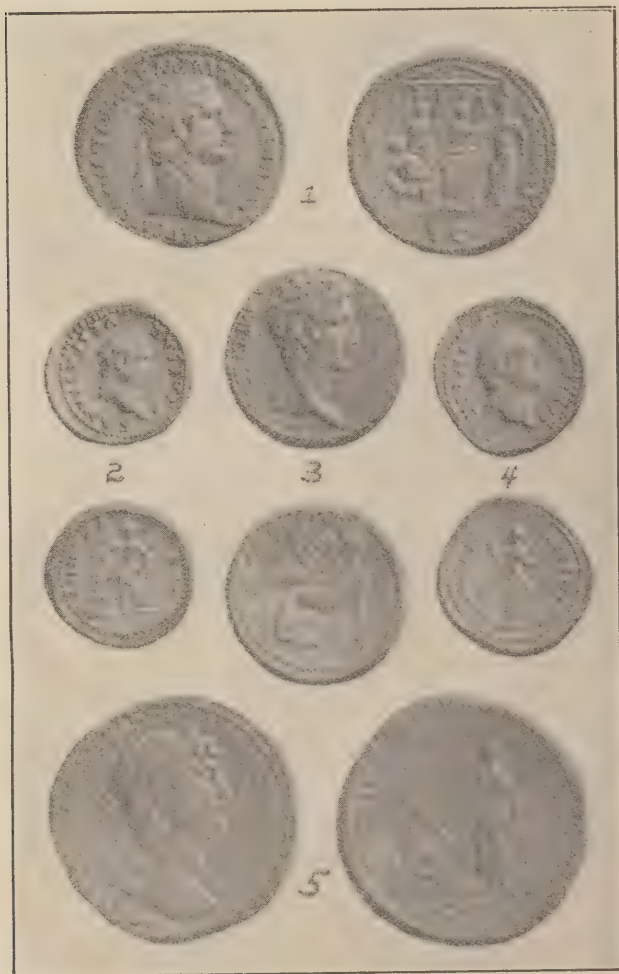
## NEW YORK CENTS



See Plate 21.

1786 Head; Justice; Non vi, virtute vici.....	\$50.00 to	\$100.00
1787 Indian; Neo Abracus.....	10.00 to	20.00
1787 Arms of New York; Excelsior.....	3.00 to	5.00
1787 Geo. Clinton; State Arms.....	10.00 to	25.00
No date. Tree, New York in America.....	3.00 to	5.00
1787 Justice; Eagle; Immunis Columbia..	1.00 to	3.00
1787 Head; Liberty to right; Nova Ebroac	.10 to	.25
1787 Head; Liberty to left; Nova Ebroac	.10 to	.25

## PLATE 42



## ROMAN IMPERIAL

1, Domitianus (bronze) 81-96 A. D.; 2, Titus, 79-81 A. D.; 3, Augustus, B. C. 30 to 14 A. D.; 4, Domitianus; 5, Hadrian (bronze), 117-138 A. D.

## NEW JERSEY CENTS



See Plate 23.

Head of Washington and Shield.....	\$		\$250.00
1787 Horse head, shield, date under beam of plow.....		50.00 to	150.00
1786 Horse head, shield; Nova Caesarea..	.10 to		.25
1787 Horse head, shield; Nova Caesarea..	.10 to		.25
1788 Horse head, shield; Nova Caesarea..	.10 to		.25
1787 Justice, shield; Immune Columbia..	5.00 to		25.00

## VERMONT CENTS

See Plate 24.

1785 Head, Justice; Immune Columbia....	\$ 2.00 to \$	3.00
1785 Eye, Justice; Immune Columbia.....	3.00 to	5.00
1785 Eye; Sun; Vermontis Republica.....	.50 to	1.00
1786 Bust; Vernon Auctori.....	.10 to	.30
1787 Bust; Vernon Auctori.....	.15 to	.30
1787 Eye, Sun; Vermintensium Republica	.30 to	.50
1788 Bust; Vernon Auctori.....	.15 to	.30

## COINS OF MARYLAND



1783 Shilling. Bust of Lord Baltimore....	\$ 5.00 to \$	15.00
1783 Six Pence. Bust of Lord Baltimore	5.00 to	15.00
1783 Three Pence. Bust of Lord Baltimore	3.00 to	4.00



## PLATE 43



## ROMAN IMPERIAL

1, Bronze coins of Caracalla M. Aurelius, 211-217 A. D. ; 2, Probus, 276-282 A. D. ; 3, Bronze coins of Nero, 34-68 A. D. ; 4, Etruscillo, 288 A. D. ; 5, Bronze coins of Agrippina Mater, 33 A. D.

1790 III Pence. Baltimore Town.....	\$ 3.00 to \$	5.00
Without date. Lord Baltimore Penny, Copper .....	50.00 to	100.00
No date. IV Pence. Silver.....	4.00 to	7.00
No date. VI Pence, Star in wreath. Silver .....	4.00 to	7.00
XII Pence (shilling), Silver.....	6.00 to	9.00

### KENTUCKY COINS

1796 Halfpenny. British Settlement Kentucky. Silver.....	\$ 5.00 to \$	15.00
1796 Halfpenny. Same as preceding in copper .....	5.00 to	10.00
No date. Cent, Pyramid of stars.....	.25 to	.50

### VIRGINIA COINS



See Plate 22.

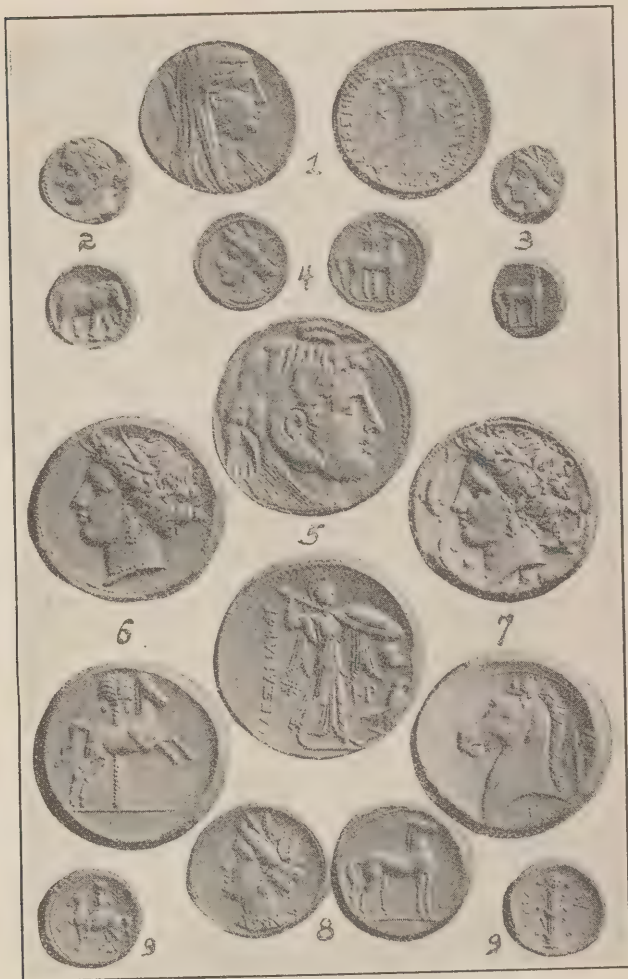
1778 Halfpenny. George III.....	\$ .10 to \$	.20
1774 Shilling, silver.....	50.00 to	100.00

### COINS OF CONNECTICUT



See Plate 24.

1737 Deer, Hammers; Connecticut Cent..	\$15.00 to \$	25.00
1737 Deer, Hammers; "I Am Good Copper" .....	15.00 to	25.00
1737 Deer, Ax; "J Cut My Way Through"	15.00 to	25.00



## ANCIENT COINS OF AFRICA

1, Egypt Gold 2½ Drachms, B. C. 258-222; 2, Nubidia Half Drachm, B. C. 148-118; 3, Carthage, Gold ¼ Stater, B. C. 340; 4, Carthage, Gold ½ Stater; 5, Egypt, Bust of Ptolemy I, B. C. 323-884; 6 and 7, Carthage, Silver Tetradrachms, B. C. 410-310; 8, Gold Stater of Carthage, B. C. 340; 9, Gold Tetrolol of Cyrene, B. C. 431-321.

No Date. Deer, Ax; "J Cut My Way Through" .....	\$15.00 to \$ 25.00
1785 Bust; Auctori Connec.....	.10 to .20
1786 Bust; Auctori Connec.....	.10 to .20
1787 Bust; Auctori Connec.....	.10 to .20
1788 Bust; Auctori Connec.....	.10 to .20

### CAROLINA COIN



1694 Halfpenny, Elephant.....	\$15.00 to \$ 35.00
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### NEW HAMPSHIRE CENT

See Plate 21.

1776 Cedar Tree. American Liberty.....	\$50.00 to \$150.00
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### ROSA AMERICANA MONEY



Made by Wm. Wood, in England, for circulation  
in America

See Plate 22.

1717 Twopence. Bust; Crown.....	\$ 1.00 to \$ 3.00
1723 Twopence. Bust; Crowned Rose.....	.25 to 1.00
1733 Twopence. Bust; Rose.....	25.00

PLATE 45



OLD ENGLISH COINS

1, Half Crown of Chas. I; 2, Pattern Broad of Chas. II; 3, Gold Hardit of Edward the Black Prince; 4, Gold Noble of Richard II.

No date. Twopence. Bust; Rose.....	\$ .25 to	\$1.00
1722 Penny. Head; Crowned Rose.....	.25 to	.75
1723 Penny. Head; Uncrowned Rose.....	.25 to	.75
1722 Twopence. Bust; Rose.....	.25 to	1.00
1723 Halfpenny .....	.25 to	.75
1724 Penny .....	.50 to	1.00

## Washington Pieces

### COINS AND TOKENS WITH THE PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON



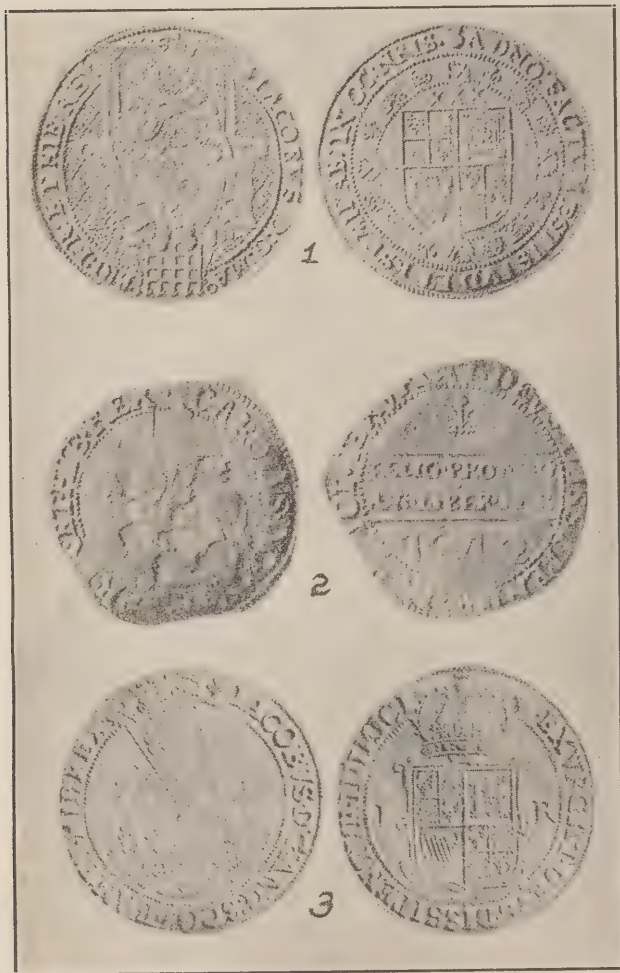
All in copper unless otherwise described.

See Plate 25.

1783 Cent. Military bust.....	\$ .25 to	\$ .50
1785 Cent. Military bust, Liberty seated. "Confederation" .....	10.00 to	25.00
1785 Bust. Reverse, value in wreath.....	.25 to	.50
No date. Cent. Busts on either side.....	.25 to	.50
1791 Cent. Head, large eagle and scroll..	.25 to	.50
1791 Cent. Head, large eagle and scroll..	.25 to	.50
1791 Cent. Head, small eagle, 8 stars.....	1.00 to	2.00
1792 Cent. Busts, 13 stars. Eagle.....	10.00 to	20.00
1792 Cent. Small eagle, 15 stars.....	10.00 to	20.00
1791 Halfpenny. Bust, ship, Liverpool....	3.00 to	5.00
1791 Halfpenny. Bust, ship.....	1.00 to	2.00
1792 Half Dollar. Eagle, 13 stars, Silver	20.00 to	35.00
1792 Half Dollar, 15 stars. Silver.....	20.00 to	35.00
1792 Half Dollar, no stars. Silver.....	20.00 to	35.00
1792 Cent. Gen. Amer. Armies, etc.....	1.50 to	3.00
1792 Cent. Nude bust.....	6.00 to	12.00
1792 Half Dollar. Copper.....	4.00 to	6.00
1793 Halfpenny. Bust, ship.....	.50 to	1.00
1793 Halfpenny. Bust, ship, Liverpool....	.50 to	1.00
1795 The Grate Cent.....	.25 to	.75



PLATE 46



ENGLISH COINS

- 1, Gold 30-Shilling piece of James I; 2, Half Crown of Chas. I;  
3, Gold Sovereign of James I.

1795 Cent. Eagle on shield.....	\$ .50 to \$	1.00
No date. Halfpenny, Harp, North Wales	.50 to	1.00
No date. Eagle, Liberty and Security....	.50 to	1.00
No date. Cent. Bust. Dates or birth and death .....	1.00 to	2.00
No date. "Success to the United States."		
Brass .....	.25 to	.50
No date. Same as preceding, but larger.		
Brass .....	.35 to	.60
1793 Bust. Reverse, type or regular U. S.		
Half Cent .....	1.00 to	2.00

### SOMMER ISLAND COINS

First coin made for America in memory of Sir George Sommers, who was shipwrecked upon the Bermudas or Sommer Islands in 1612. They are made of copper—shilling, sixpence and threepence. They bear no date, but are supposed to have been coined in 1616.

Shilling. Ship sailing. Running boar.....	\$20.00 to \$	40.00
Sixpence. Ship sailing. Running boar....	15.00 to	35.00
Threepence. Ship sailing. Running boar	15.00 to	35.00

## Continental Coins



### CONTINENTAL DOLLAR

The first coin issued under authority of the United States. The design is said to have been made by Benjamin Franklin.

See Plates 20, 22 and 24.

1776 Dollar. Continental Currency,		
silver .....	\$250.00 to	\$500.00
1776 Dollar. Continental Currency,		
pewter .....	3.00 to	5.00
1776 Dollar. Continental Currency, brass	5.00 to	15.00

## PLATE 47



## ENGLISH COINS

1, James II, Half Crown "Gun Money;" 2, Silver Penny of Henry III, 1216-1222; 3, Silver Crown of James II; 4, Silver Penny of Stephen and Matilda, 1135-1154, very rare, and worth about \$200; 5, Gold 15-Shilling piece of James I.

1783 Dollar. Nova Constellatio, 1,000 Mills. Silver .....	\$150.00	to	\$300.00
1783 Half Dollar or 500 Mills. Nova Constellatio .....	100.00	to	300.00
1783 Dime or 100 Mills. Silver.....	100.00	to	300.00
1783 Cent. Nova Constellatio. Copper .....	.10	to	.25
1785 Cent. Nova Constellatio. Copper .....	.10	to	.25
1785 Cent. Immune Columbia. Copper .....	5.00	to	10.00
1785 Immune Columbia. Silver.....	10.00	to	20.00
1785 Cent. Confederatio. "Immica Tyrannis" .....	10.00	to	20.00
1787 Cent. Immune Columbia. Copper .....	1.00	to	3.00
1787 Cent. Fugio or Franklin Cent. Copper .....	.15	to	.25
1787 Fugio Cent. Silver.....	2.00	to	3.00
1792 Half Disme. Female head; Eagle flying .....	5.00	to	15.00
1792 One Disme. Female head; Eagle flying .....	12.50	to	25.00
1792 Cent. Liberty, Parent of Science and Industry .....	15.00	to	30.00
No date. U. S. A. Bar Cent. U. S. A. in monogram .....	1.50	to	3.00
1792 "Silver Center Cent" .....	50.00	to	100.00

## Old Uncurrent Bank Bills

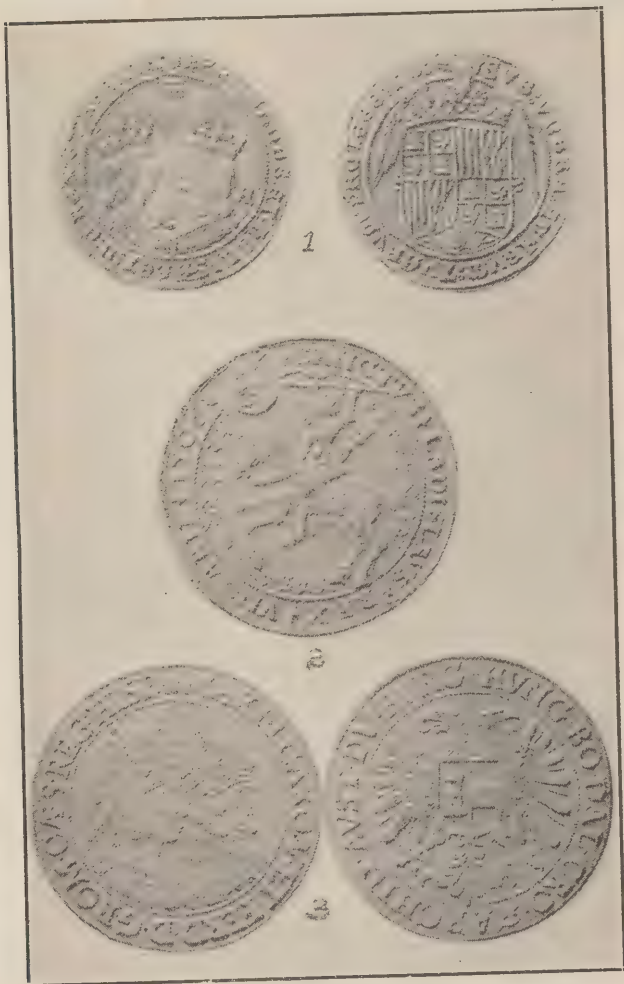
### (Broken Bank Bills)

1800 to 1876.

A great number of notes in various denominations were issued by Banks and Banking Institutions prior to the Creation of the National Banking System, and which have ceased to be current since that time. Many of these banks have lived but a short time, having either failed or gone into liquidation.

For the issues prior to 1837 we pay 10 cents to 25 cents per note; later issues, \$2.00 to \$10.00 per 100 notes.

## PLATE 48



## RARE EUROPEAN COINS

1, Spain, Isabel and Ferdinand V (1474-1506), Gold Quadruple Ducat; 2, Hungary, Wladislaus II (1490-1616), Gold Kremnitz Ten Ducats; 3, Holy Roman Empire, Rudolph II (1576-1611), Gold Five Ducats.

## Rare Canadian Coins and Tokens

1670 Double. Crowned L.....	\$ 7.00 to \$ 12.00	
1670 Fifteen Sols (Silver). But "Glorium Regin" .....	10.00 to	20.00
1670 Five Sols (Silver). Same design....	2.00 to	3.50
1717 Six Deniers.....	5.00 to	12.00
1717 Twelve Deniers .....	5.00 to	12.00
Jetons 1723 and 1851 to 1858; "Col. Franc de l'Am" .....	.50 to	2.00
1794 Halfpenny. Copper Company of Upper Canada .....	6.00 to	12.00
1812-13 Pennies. Bust of Wellington....	.25 to	.75
1813 Farthing. Trade and Navigation..	.25 to	.50
1814 Halfpenny. Ship.....	.30 to	.75
1820 Halfpenny. Anchor.....	2.00 to	3.50
1820 Halfpenny. North West Co.....	2.00 to	2.50
1821 Halfpenny. Sloop.....	.15 to	.30
1822 Twopence. Leslie & Sons.....	.75 to	2.50
1823 1/50 Dollar; Bust .....	6.00 to	10.00
1823 1/100 Dollar; Bust .....	6.00 to	10.00
1838 Halfpenny. Side view of Bank of Montreal .....	5.00 to	7.50
1839 Halfpenny. Same design.....	5.00 to	7.50
1852 Halfpenny, Huntertown.....	2.50 to	5.00
1862 British Columbia, \$20 gold.....	50.00 to	150.00
1862 British Columbia, \$10 gold.....	50.00 to	100.00
No date. Montreal Bridge token.....	2.50 to	3.50
No date. Halfpenny. Bank token, Mon- treal .....	10.00 to	15.00
No date. Montreal Rofery; R. W. Owen	6.00 to	12.00
No date. Peter McAyslane, St. Johns, N. F. (brass) .....	5.00 to	10.00
No date. F. McDermott, St. John, N. B. (brass) .....	3.00 to	5.00
No date. Montreal Sou Token.....	.02 to	.05



## PLATE 49



## RARE EUROPEAN COINS

1, Spain, Ferdinand II (1479-1516), Gold Quadruple Escudo; 2, Landau, Silver Two Livres, Two Sous piece, Siege piece; 3, Portugal, Mary and Peter III (1777-1786), Gold Half Dobrao; 4, Ancient German, John George I (1615-1656), Gold Eight Ducats.

## Worthless Canadian Bills

### Failed Canadian Banks and Banks in Liquidation whose bills are worthless.

---

Agricultural Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, Ont.  
Bank of Arcadia, Liverpool, Nova Scotia.  
Bank of Brantford, Brantford, Ont.  
Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q.  
Bank of Clifton, Clifton, Ont.  
Bank of Liverpool, Liverpool, N. S.  
Bank of London in Canada, London, Ont.  
Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
Bank of the People, Toronto, Ont.  
Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, Ont.  
Bank of Western Canada, Clifton, Ont.  
British Canadian Bank, Toronto, Ont.  
Central Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont.  
Central Bank of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B.  
Charlotte County Bank, St. Andrews, N. B.  
City Bank of Montreal, Montreal, P. Q.  
Colonial Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont.  
Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, St. John, N. B.  
Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. Johns, New Found-  
land.  
Consolidated Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q.  
Exchange Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q.  
Farmers Bank of Rustico, P. E. I.  
Farmers Joint Stock Banking Co., Toronto, Ont.  
Federal Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont.  
International Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont.  
Maritime Bank of the Dominion of Canada, St. John, N. B.  
Mechanics Bank, Montreal, P. Q.  
Metropolitan Bank, Montreal, P. Q.  
Pictou Bank, Pictou, N. S.  
Provincial Bank of Canada, Stanstead, P. Q.  
Royal Canadian Bank, Montreal, P. Q.  
Stadacona Bank, Quebec, P. Q.  
Union Bank of Montreal, Montreal, P. Q.  
Union Bank of Newfoundland, St. Johns, Newfoundland.  
Westmoreland Bank of New Brunswick, Moncton, N. B.  
Zimmerman's Bank, Elgin, Ont.

## PLATE 50



## RARE EUROPEAN COINS

1, France, Louis de Debonnaire (Carlocingigan King), 814-880, Gold Sou d'Or of Lyons. Very rare. 2, Gold 5 Ducats of Transsylvania; 3, Ferdinand III (Holy Roman Empire), Gold 5 Ducats; 4, Italy, Gold Zecchino, Julius II (1503-13).

## TABLE OF UNITED STATES COINS

## CURRENT AND UNCURRENT

Showing dates of coins, when commenced and discontinued; number of different dates of each denomination and number of pieces issued at ALL mints since the establishment of the first mint in 1793 to January 1, 1908.  
THE MOST COMPLETE AND ONLY TABLE OF ITS KIND EVER PUBLISHED

GOLD COINS					
DENOMINATIONS	Coinage Commenced	Coinage Discontinued	Number of Dates Issued	Number of Pieces Coined to 1908	Amount
Double Eagles, \$20.....	1849	-----	59	104,201,491	\$2,084,025,820.00
Eagles, \$10.....	1795	-----	80	42,471,892	424,718,920.00
Half Eagles, \$5.....	1795	-----	113	64,398,449	321,992,245.00
Three Dollars.....	1854	-----	36	539,792	1,619,376.00
Quarter Eagles, \$2.50.....	1796	-----	91	12,962,697	32,406,742.50
Gold Dollars.....	1849	-----	41	19,499,337	19,499,337.00
Gold Dollars, St. L.....	1903	-----	1	250,258	250,258.00
Gold Dollars, L. & O.....	1904	-----	2	60,069	60,069.00
SILVER COINS					
Dollars.....	1794	-----	74	546,384,531	\$ 546,384,531.00
Trade Dollars.....	1873	-----	11	35,965,924	35,965,924.00
Half Dollars.....	1794	-----	111	341,887,471	170,943,735.50
Columbian Half Dollars.....	1892	-----	2	5,002,105	2,501,052.50
Quarters.....	1796	-----	94	362,518,024	90,629,506.00
Columbian Quarters.....	1893	-----	1	40,023	10,005.75
Twenty-Cent Pieces.....	1875	-----	4	1,355,000	271,000.00
Dimes.....	1796	-----	101	549,696,226	54,969,622.60
Half-Dimes.....	1794	-----	53	97,604,388	4,880,219.00
Three-Cent Pieces.....	1851	-----	23	43,736,240	1,295,037.57
COPPER and NICKEL COINS					
Five Cents.....	1866	-----	42	600,371,557	\$ 30,018,575.35
Three Cents.....	1865	-----	25	31,397,982	941,349.48
Two Cents.....	1864	-----	10	45,601,000	912,020.00
Large Cents.....	1793	-----	64	166,919,744	1,669,197.44
Small Cents.....	1857	-----	50	1,849,008,824	18,490,088.24
Half Cents.....	1793	-----	44	7,925,222	39,926.11

# PLATE 51



## CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN COINS

1, Silver Proclamation Piece of Ferdinand VI, Cuba; 2, Necessity Piece of Costa Rica; 3, Silver Proclamation Piece of Ludwig I, Mexico, 1724; 4, British Guinea, Necessity Piece; 5, Guilders, 1791, Geo. III, struck over a Spanish Dollar; 5, Gold 20 Gourder of Haiti.

## Weight and Fineness of Coins

A gold dollar weighs 25.8 grain  $9/10$  pure gold or 24.22 grains.

An ounce of gold 1000 fine is worth \$20.671834+.

An ounce of silver 1000 fine is worth (coinage value) \$1.292929+.

All American gold and silver coins are  $9/10$  pure, or .900 fine.

A pound sterling weighs 123274+ grains,  $11/12$  pure gold, or  $113.0016 \div$  grains.

A pound of sterling is worth \$4.8665635287+.

An ounce of silver, English standard, is .925 fine—444 grains of pure silver.

An ounce of silver, American standard, is .900 fine—432 grains of pure silver.

An ounce of silver, "fine" standard, is 1000 fine—480 grains pure silver.

A United States Silver Dollar weighs  $412\frac{1}{2}$  grains .900 fine; contains 371.25 grains pure silver.

A dollar of fractional silver weighs 25 grams—385.80 grains, .900 fine, contains 347.22 grains pure silver.

An English shilling weighs 87.273 grains, .900 fine; contains 80.728 grains pure silver.

The pure gold in gold coins of the United States is worth the face value of the coin.

The alloy in gold coins of the United States is pure silver and copper.

The alloy in silver coins of the United States is pure copper.

### U. S. Mint Test for Gold and Silver

The following is a test for determining whether a coin is good or bad. Use liquids as near the edge of the coin as possible, as that is the part most worn. A drop of the preparation will have no effect on a genuine coin, while it can be plainly seen on counterfeits. Heavily plated coins should be scraped slightly before testing.

#### Test for Gold.

Strong Nitric Acid,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  drachms.  
Mur. Acid,  $\frac{1}{4}$  drachm, or 15 drops.  
Water, 5 drachms.

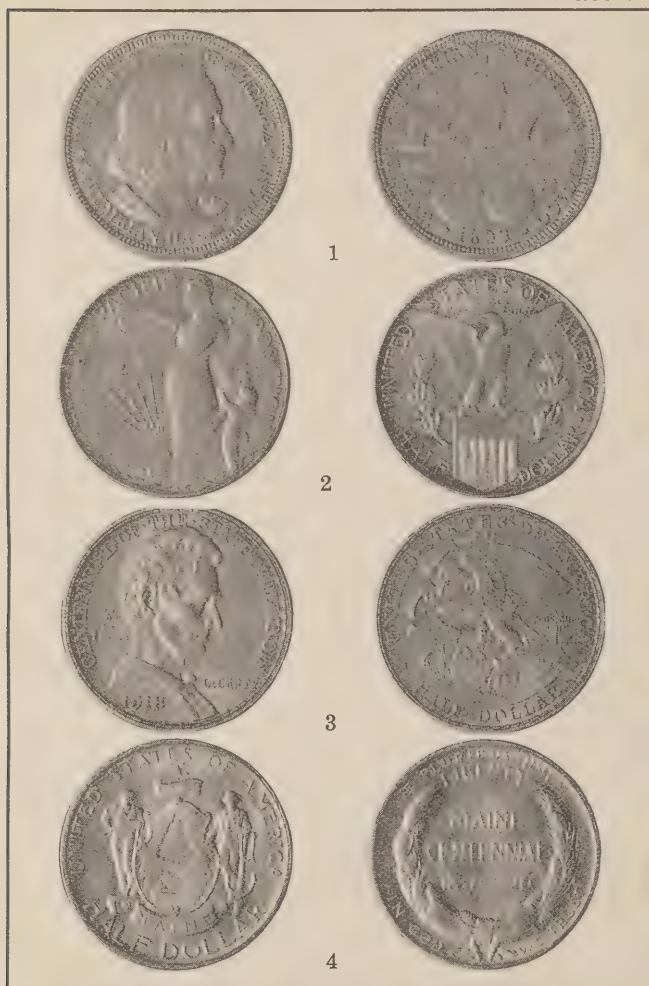
#### Test for Silver.

24 Grains of Nitrate of Silver.  
30 drops of Nitric Acid.  
Water, 1 ounce.

The above test should conform with diameter, thickness and weight, the test used at the mint.



## Plate 52



## U. S. COMMEMORATIVE HALF-DOLLARS

1, Columbian, issued to commemorate 400th anniversary discovery of America; 2, Panama-Pacific; 3, Lincoln or Illinois Centennial commemorating 100th anniversary of Illinois becoming a state; 4, Maine Centennial.

# Value of Foreign Coins

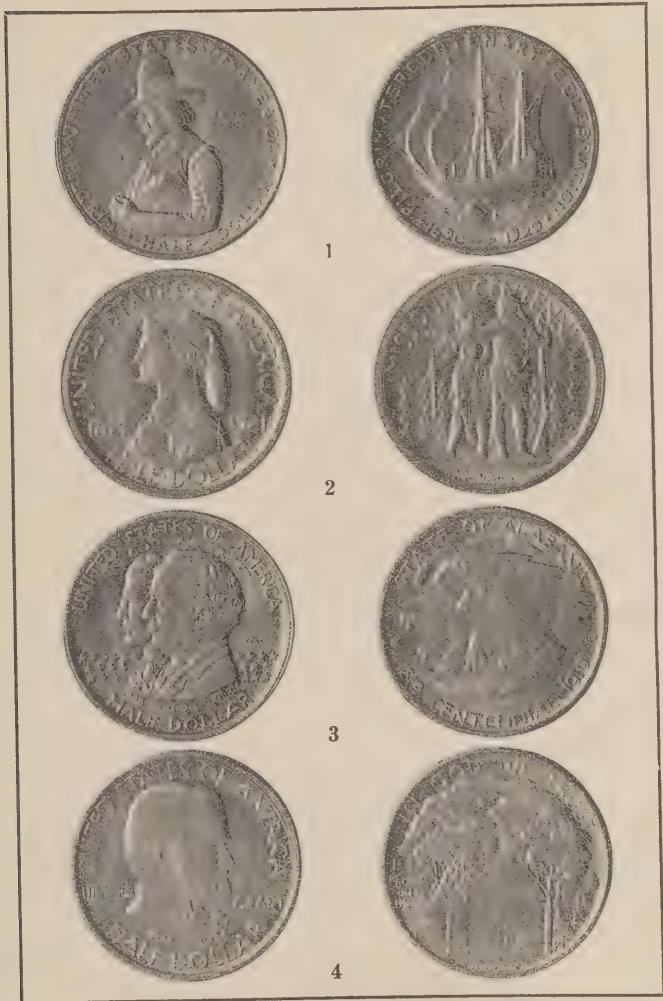
Table of Values of Standard Coins of the World as Computed by the Director of the United States Mint.  
Coins of silver—Standard countries are valued at their contents, at the average market price of silver.

COUNTRY	Standard	Monetary Unit	Value in U. S. Gold	COINS
Argentine Republic....	Gold	Peso.....	\$0.965	Gold: Argentine (\$4.824) and $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine. Silver: Peso and divisions.
Austria-Hungary .....	Gold	Crown.....	.203	{ Gold: Former system—4 florins (\$1.929), 8 florins (\$3.858), ducat (\$2.287) and 4 ducats (\$9.149). Silver: 1 and 2 florins. Gold Present system—20 crowns (\$4.052); 10 crowns (\$2.026).
Belgium .....	Gold	Franc.....	.193	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia .....	Silver	Boliviano.....	.382	Silver: Boliviano and divisions.
Brazil .....	Gold	Milreis.....	.846	Gold: 5, 10 and 20 milreis. Silver $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 and 2 milreis.
Brit. Possessions, N. A. (except Newfd)..	Gold	Dollar.....	1.000	
Cent. Amer. States:	Gold	Colon.....	.465	Gold: 2, 5, 10 and 20 colons (\$9.307). Silver: 5, 10, 25 and 50 centimos.
Costa Rica .....	Gold	Dollar.....	1.000	
British Honduras....	Gold	Peso.....	.382	Silver: Peso and divisions.
Guatemala .....	Silver	Pesos.....	.365	Gold: Escudo (\$1.825), doubloon (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300). Silver: Peso and divisions.
Honduras .....				
Nicaragua .....				
Salvador .....				
Chile .....	Gold	Peso.....	.618	
		(Amoy.....	.617	
		Canton.....	.591	
		Chefoo.....	.604	
		China Kiang.....	.572	
		Fuchau.....	.629	
		Haikwan (Cus- toms).....	.579	
		Hankow.....	.580	
		Hongkong.....	.595	
		Niuchwang.....	.565	
		Ningpo.....	.571	
		Shanghai.....	.622	
		Swatow.....	.599	
		Takau.....		
		Tientsin.....		
China .....	Silver			

# Value of Foreign Coins

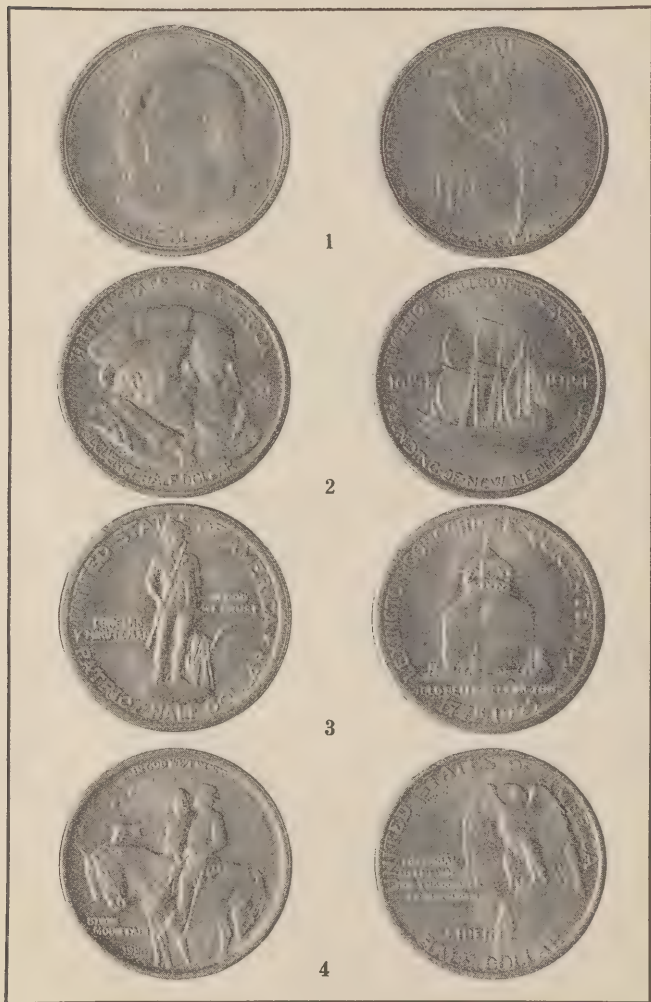
Columbia.....	Silver	Peso.....	.382	Gold: Condor (\$9.647) and double-condor. Silver: Peso.
Cuba.....	Gold	Peso.....	.926	Gold: Doubleton Isabella, centen (\$5.017). Alphonse (\$4.823). Silver: Peso.
Denmark.....	Gold	Crown.....	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Denmark.....	Gold	Sucre.....	.487	Gold: 10 sucres (\$4.8665). Silver: Sucres and divisions.
Egypt.....	Gold	{ POUND (100 } piasters)	4.943	Gold: Pound (100 piasters), 5, 10, 20 and 50 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 piasters.
Finland.....	Gold	Mark.....	.193	Gold: 20 marks (\$3.859), 10 marks (\$1.93).
France.....	Gold	Mark.....	.238	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
German Empire.....	Gold	Pound Sterling.....	4.866½	Gold: Sovereign (pound sterling) and ½ sovereign.
Great Britain.....	Gold	Drachma.....	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Greece.....	Gold	Gourde.....	.965	Gold: 1, 2, 5 and 19 gourdes. Silver: Gourde and divisions.
Haiti.....	Gold	Pound Sterling**.....	4.866½	Gold: Sovereign (pound sterling). Silver: Rupee and divisions.
India.....	Gold	Lira.....	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 lire. Silver: 5 lire.
Italy.....	Gold	Yen.....	.498	Gold: 5, 10 and 20 yen. Silver: 10, 20 and 50 sen.
Japan.....	Gold	Dollar.....	1.000	Gold: Dollar (\$0.983), 2½, 5, 10 and 20 dollars. Silver: Dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Liberia.....	Gold	Dollar.....	.415	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: ½, 1 and 2½ florins.
Mexico.....	Silver	Florin.....	.402	Gold: 2 dollars (\$2.027).
Netherlands.....	Gold	Dollar.....	1.014	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Newfoundland.....	Gold	Crown.....	.268	Gold: ½, 1 and 2 toman (\$3.409). Silver: ¼, ½, 1, 2 and 5 krans.
Norway.....	Gold	Kran.....	.070	Gold: Libra (\$4.8665). Silver: Sol and divisions.
Persia.....	Silver	Sol.....	.487	Gold: 1, 2, 5 and 10 milreis.
Peru.....	Gold	Milreis.....	1.050	Gold: Imperial, 15 rubles (\$7.718), and ½ imperial, 7½ rubles (\$3.859). Silver: ¼, ½ and 1 ruble.
Portugal.....	Gold	Ruble.....	.515	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Russia.....	Gold	Peseta.....	.193	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Spain.....	Gold	Crown.....	.268	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Sweden.....	Gold	Franc.....	.193	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250 and 500 piasters.
Switzerland.....	Gold	Piaster.....	.044	Gold: Peso. Silver: Peso and divisions.
Turkey.....	Gold	Peso.....	1.034	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.
Uruguay.....	Gold	Bolivar.....	.193	
Venezuela.....	Gold			

These are intrinsic values. The market price of current foreign coins fluctuates with demand and supply.  
 \*The coins of silver-standard countries are valued by their pure silver contents, at the average market price of silver.  
 \*\*The "British dollar" has the same legal value as the Mexican dollar in Hongkong, the Straits Settlements and Labuan.  
 †The sovereign is the standard coin of India, but the rupee (\$0.3244½) is the money of account, current at 15 to the sovereign.

**U. S. COMMEMORATIVE HALF-DOLLARS**

1, Pilgrim, commemorating 300th anniversary landing of the Pilgrims; 2, Missouri Centennial; 3, Alabama Centennial; 4, Grant, commemorating 100th anniversary of his birth.

## PLATE 54



## U. S. COMMEMORATIVE HALF-DOLLARS

1, Monroe Doctrine Centennial; 2, Huguenot-Wallon, 300th anniversary; 3, Patriot or Bunker Hill; 4, Stone Mountain Half Dollar.

# FOREIGN MONEY

## COINS OF THE WORLD

Gold, Silver, Bronze and Bank Notes

Their Various Denominations, with

EQUIVALENTS IN UNITED STATES MONEY

THESE PRICES ARE NOT GUARANTEED AS THEY ARE SUBJECT  
TO MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

### AUSTRIA—Pre-War Issues



Monetary Unit—Krona of 100 Heller

#### GOLD

Quadruple Ducat.....	\$8.80	4 Florins (10 francs) .....	\$1.92
One Ducat .....	2.20	10 Krona .....	2.00
Sovereign .....	6.75	20 Krona .....	4.00
Half Sovereign .....	3.38		

#### SILVER

Specie Dollar .....	\$ .60	One Krona .....	\$ .18
One Florin .....	.35	Five Krona .....	.90

#### NICKEL

10 Heller.....	\$ .02	20 Heller.....	\$ .04
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#### BRONZE

1 Heller.....		20 Heller.....	
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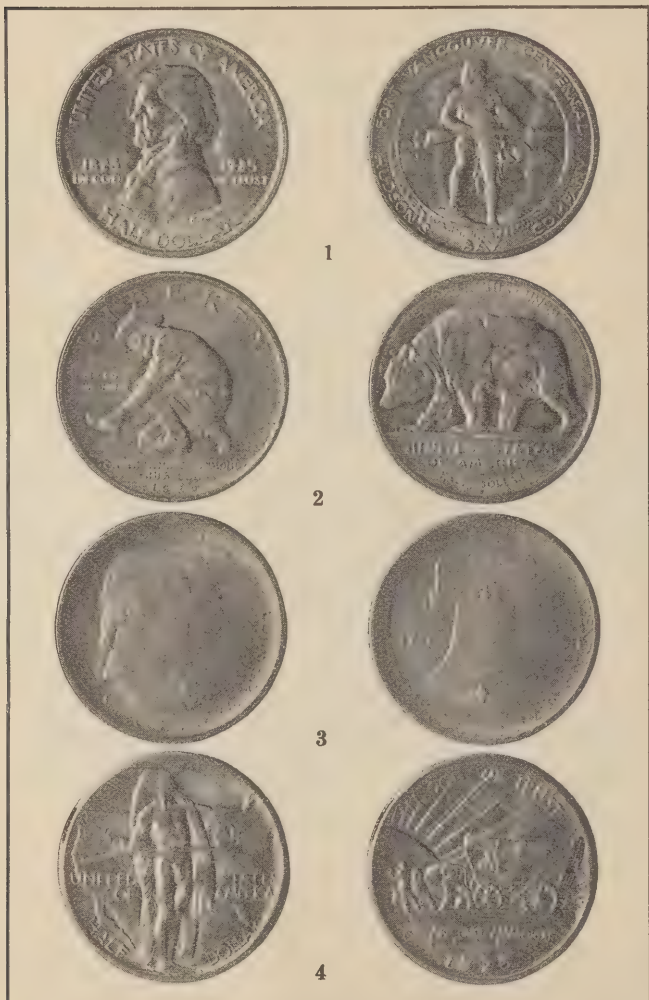
Bank notes were issued at 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 Krona, and were at par with gold.

### BELGIUM

Gold, Silver and Currency the same as France.



## PLATE 55



## U. S. COMMEMORATIVE HALF-DOLLARS

1, Vancouver Centennial; 2, California Centennial; 3, Philadelphia or Sesqui-Centennial, portraits of Washington and Coolidge; 4, Oregon Trail Half Dollar.

## BRAZIL AND PORTUGAL

Monetary Unit—1 Milreis of 1000 Reis

### GOLD

Crown .....	\$ 5.75	200 Reis. Portugal.....	\$ .21
Moidore .....	4.75	500 Reis. Portugal.....	.55
1 Milreis .....	1.10	640 Reis. Portugal.....	.50
2 Milreis .....	2.20	960 Reis. Portugal.....	.50
5 Milreis .....	5.55	1000 Reis. Brazil .....	.25
10 Milreis .....	11.10	2000 Reis. Brazil .....	.50

### SILVER

50 Reis. Portugal.....	\$ .05	5 Reis. ....	\$ ----
100 Reis. Portugal.....	.10	10 Reis. ....	.01
		20 Reis. ....	.02

### COPPER

3 Reis

Notes are issued of 50, 100, 500 Reis and upwards. Gold is not in general circulation.

## CANADA



Monetary Unit—Dollar of 100 Cents

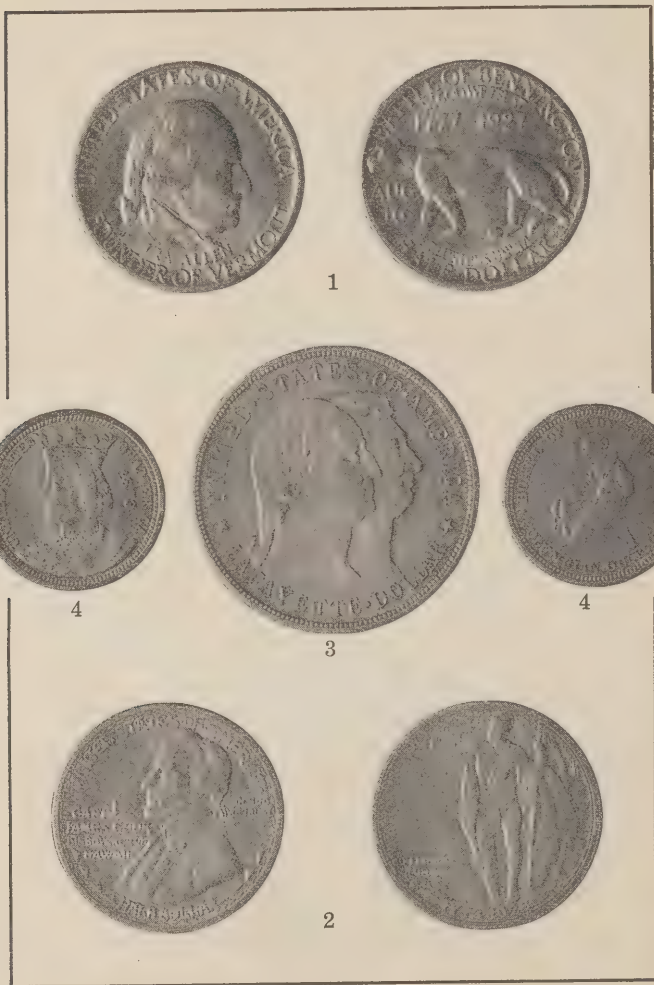
### SILVER

50 Cents .....	\$ .48	10 Cents .....	\$ .09
25 Cents .....	.24	5 Cents .....	.04
20 Cents .....	.19		

### BRONZE

1 Cent.

PLATE 56



U. S. COMMEMORATIVE DOLLAR AND HALF DOLLARS

1, Vermont or Battle of Bennington Half Dollar; 2, Capt. Cook or Hawaiian Half Dollar; 3, Lafayette Dollar; 4, Isabella Quarter Dollar.

## CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

## GOLD

Doubloon .....	\$15.50	Half Pistole.....	\$1.90
Half Doubloon.....	7.75	One-Fourth Pistole.....	.95
Pistole .....	3.87	Four Escudos.....	7.75

## SILVER

8 Reals .....	\$ .40	2 Reals .....	\$ .05
4 Reals .....	.20	1 Real .....	.03

The bank notes of Central and some South American countries are almost worthless.

## CHILE

Monetary Unit—Peso of 100 Centavos

## GOLD

Doubloon .....	\$15.55	Pistole .....	\$3.87
----------------	---------	---------------	--------

## SILVER

1 Peso.....	\$ .40	1 Real.....	about \$ .05
½ Peso.....	.20	8 Reals.....	about .35
⅓ Peso.....	.08	2 Reals.....	about .10
1/10 Peso.....	.04	½ Real.....	about .02

Refuse all bank notes.

## ENGLAND

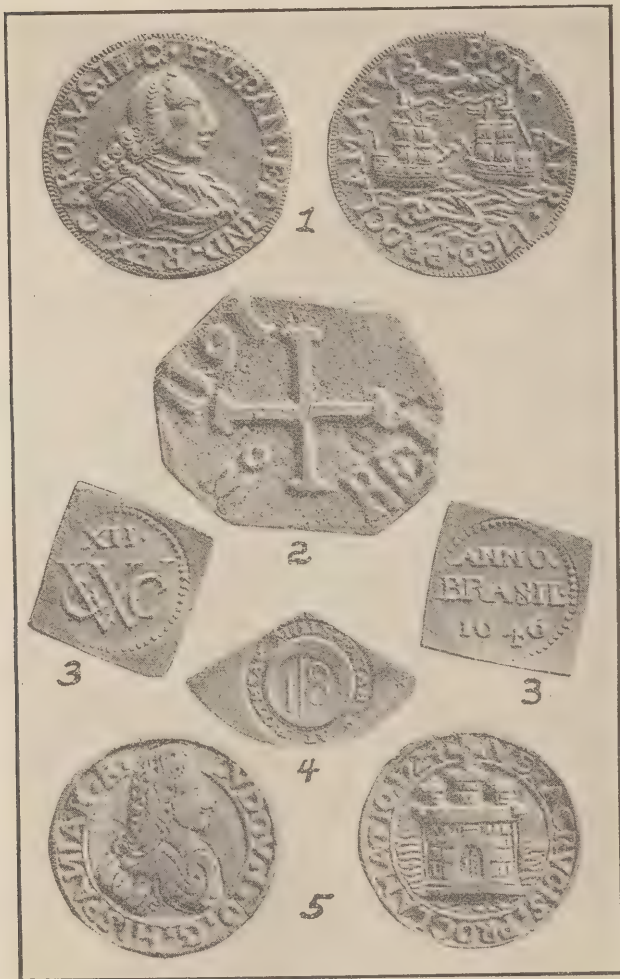


Monetary Unit—Pound (£) or Sovereign of 20 Shillings

## GOLD

Five Sovereigns.....	\$24.30	One Guinea.....	\$ 5.00
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## PLATE 57



## CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN COINS

1, Silver Proclamation Piece of Carl III, Argentine; 2, Silver 8 Real Piece of Philip III, Mexico, 1611; 3, Gold 12 Gulden, Brazil under Netherlands; 4, English Counterstamp on  $\frac{1}{2}$  Mexican Peso; 5, Silver Proclamation Piece of Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1724.

One Sovereign.....	\$ 4.85	Half Guinea.....	\$ 2.50
Half Sovereign .....	2.43	Third Guinea.....	1.60
Double Guinea.....	11.00	Two-Pound Piece.....	10.00

**SILVER**

Crown .....	\$1.20	2 Shillings, or Florin..	\$ .48
Crown, Queen Anne....	1.20	1 Shilling .....	.24
Crown, dated 1662....	1.20	6d. Sixpence .....	.12
Four Shillings, Double		4d. Fourpence .....	.08
Florin .....	1.00	3d. Threepence .....	.05
Half Crown.....	.60	Twopence .....	.04

**BRONZE**

$\frac{1}{4}$ Farthing .....	\$ .00 $\frac{1}{2}$	1d. Penny.....	\$ .02
$\frac{1}{2}$ d. Halfpenny .....	.01		

**BANK NOTES**

£ 1 .....	\$ 4.86	£ 50 .....	\$ 243.00
£ 5 .....	24.30	£100 .....	486.00
£10 .....	48.60	£200 .....	970.00
£20 .....	92.20	£300 .....	1,458.00

Notes are issued by the Bank of England payable in gold for £5, £10, £20, £50, £100, £200, £500, and £1,000, and are legal tender throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Bank notes are also issued by the Bank of Scotland and Bank of Ireland, and various other Scotch and Irish banks, and are legal tender in their respective countries, but are subject to a small discount outside of the countries in which they are issued.

Gold of sufficient current weight is legal tender to any amount.

Silver is legal tender for sums up to two Pounds, and bronze is legal tender up to one shilling only.

The term "guinea" stands for 21 shillings, but is no longer struck by the mint.

**BRITISH COLONIES****GOLD**

India, One Mohur.....	\$7.10	Half Sovereign.....	\$2.41
East India, One Mohur	7.00	Newfoundland, \$2.....	1.95

**SILVER**

Sierra Leon Co. Dollar	\$ .75	Three Guilders.....	\$ .70
Dollar, 1791, Lion, etc.	.75		

Bank notes are issued by Australia, British Guinea, New Zealand, for £1, £5, £10 and for \$5 by British Guinea. The notes are valued at about \$4.50 per £.



# PLATE 58



## AUSTRIA

1, Crown of Salzburg; 2, 1/2 Specie Crown of Marie Theresa; 3, Crown of Francis I; 4, Double Ducat, Church issue, 1771; 5, Double Ducat of Marie Theresa.

## EGYPT

Monetary Unit—Piastre of 10 Milliemes.

## GOLD

100 Piastres.....	\$5.00	50 Piastres.....	\$2.50
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## SILVER

20 Piastres.....	\$1.00	2 Piastres.....	\$ .10
10 Piastres.....	.50	1 Piastre.....	.05
5 Piastres.....	.23		

## NICKEL

5 Mill.....	\$ .03	1 Mill.....	\$ $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Mill.....	.01		

## COPPER

$\frac{1}{2}$ Mill.....	\$ .00 $\frac{1}{4}$	Mill.....	.....
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## FRANCE



Monetary Unit—Franc of 100 Centimes.

## GOLD

100 Franc piece.....	\$19.25	5 Franc piece.....	\$ .96
20 Franc piece.....	3.85	Luis d'Or .....	4.50
10 Franc piece.....	1.90		

## SILVER

Crown, Louis XIV.....	\$ .80	Two Francs.....	\$ .36
Quarter Crown .....	.18	One Franc .....	.18
Eighth Crown .....	.10	50 Centimes.....	.10
Five Francs.....	.95	20 Centimes.....	.03

## NICKEL

25 Centimes.....	\$ .05
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## PLATE 59



## AUSTRIA

1, Church piece, Ducat; 2, Ducat of Salsburg; 3, Ten Kreutzer of Marie Theresa; 4, Hungarian Ducat of Charles VI; 5, 8 Mark of Lorraine.

## BRONZE

10 Centimes.....	\$ .02	2 Centimes.....	---
5 Centimes.....	.01	1 Centime.....	---

Bank notes are issued by the Bank of France for 50, 100, 500, and 1000 francs and are of the same value as gold.

## GERMANY

### Pre-War Standard



Monetary Unit—Mark of 100 Pfennig

## GOLD

20 Marks .....	\$4.76	Fred. d'Or.....	\$3.90
10 Marks .....	2.37	Double Fred. d'Or.....	7.80
5 Marks .....	1.18	Caroline .....	4.75
10 Thalers .....	7.80	Ducat .....	2.20
5 Thalers .....	3.90	5 Guilders .....	1.95
2½ Thalers .....	1.95	Quintuple Ducat .....	11.00

## SILVER

5 Marks .....	\$1.15	One Thaler .....	\$ .69
2 Marks .....	.46	Double Thaller (called	
1 Mark .....	.23	in) .....	.35
50 Pfennig (½ Mark) .....	.11	Double Guilder (called	
20 Pfennig .....	.04	in) .....	.60

## NICKEL

20 Pfennig.....	\$ .04	5 Pfennig.....	\$ .01
10 Pfennig.....	.02		

## COPPER

1 and 2 Pfennig.

Bank notes of 5, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1000 marks were issued by the government, and were at par with gold.

PLATE 60



BELGIUM

1, Five Francs, Leopold I; 2, Twenty Francs Gold, Leopold I;  
3, Two Francs, Leopold II; 4, 1/4 Franc, Leopold I; 5, Five Francs,  
Leopold II.



## GREECE



Monetary Unit—Drachme of 100 Lepta

## GOLD

## SILVER

20 Drachmas.....\$3.70      5 Drachmas.....\$ .90

Notes are issued for 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 100 drachmas and upwards. The paper money is the principal circulating medium of Greece. There are copper coins of 5 and 10 Lepta and nickel coins of 5, 10 and 20 Lepta.

## HOLLAND



Monetary Unit—1 Gulden of 100 Cents

## GOLD

10 Gulden.....\$3.95      5 Gulden.....\$1.97



PLATE 61



BRAZIL

1, 2000 Reis, Peter II; 2, Piastare, or 960 Reis; 3, 2000 Reis; 4, 1/2 Dobra, or 6400 Reis, Gold, of Don Pedro II; 5, Moeda d'Ours Gold, of Pedro I.

## SILVER

3	Gulden.....	\$1.14	50	Cents.....	\$ .18
3½	Gulden.....	.95	25	Cents.....	.10
1	Gulden.....	.38	10	Cents.....	.04
Rix	Dollar.....	.80	5	Cents.....	.02

## COPPER

2½	Cents.....	\$ .01	½	Cent.....	---
1	Cent.....	---			

Bank notes are issued by the Netherlands Bank for 10, 25, 40, 50, 60, 100, 200, 300, 500 and 1000 Gulden. Valued at about \$.04 per gulden.

## INDIA

Monetary Unit—Rupee of 16 Annas

## GOLD

Mohur.....\$7.10

## SILVER

One	Rupee.....	\$ .25	8	Anna.....	\$ .16
Half	Rupee.....	.10	4	Anna.....	.08
Quarter	Rupee.....	.06	2	Anna.....	.04
Quarter	Pagoda.....	.25			

## BRONZE

½ Anna.....about \$ .01      ¼ Anna.....about \$ .00½

Bank notes of 5, 10, 20 and 100 Rupees are issued and valued at about 25 cents per Rupee.

PLATE 62



CHILE

1, Doubloon; 2, 20 Centavos; 3, 1/4 Peso; 4, 1/4 Peso; 5, Doubloon.

## ITALY



Monetary Unit—Lire of 100 Centesimi

## GOLD

100 Lire.....	\$19.25	10 Lire.....	\$ 1.92
50 Lire.....	9.62	5 Lire.....	.96
40 Lire.....	7.70	2 Droppia .....	6.25
20 Lire.....	3.85	96 Livres.....	15.00

## SILVER

2 Lire.....	\$ .36	1 Lire.....	\$ .18
5 Lire.....	.92	50 Centesimi.....	.09

## NICKEL

20 Centesimi.....	\$ .04
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## COPPER

10 Centesimi.....	\$ .02	2 Centesimi.....	.....
5 Centesimi.....	.01	1 Centesimi.....	.....

Bank notes are issued for 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 250, 500 and 1000 Lire, and valued at about 18 cents per Lire.

The money in general use is paper money, in notes of 5, 10 and 25 Lire, issued by the government, and notes of 50, 100, 500 and 1000 Lire issued by the banks of Emission, Banca d'Italia, Banca di Napoli, and Banca d'Sicilia.

In Italy, as well as in France, Belgium and Switzerland, all coins, excepting 5 franc and 5 lire pieces, are demonetized, and has only their intrinsic value (about 6 cents per franc or lire).



## ENGLAND—SILVER

1 and 3, Two-pence, Charles II; 2 and 4, Silver Penny of Charles II; 5, Oxford Pound or 20 Shilling of Charles I; 6, Crown of Henry VIII; 7, Crown of Elizabeth; 8, Penny, James I; 9, Half Penny of Philip and Mary.



## JAPAN



Monetary Unit—Yen of 100 Sen

## GOLD

1 Yen.....	\$ .50	10 Yen.....	\$4.98
5 Yen.....	2.49	20 Yen.....	9.97

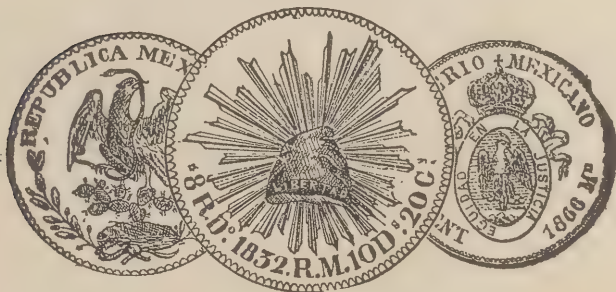
## SILVER

1 Yen—Old type.....	\$ .50	10 Sen.....	\$ .05
50 Sen.....	.25	5 Sen.....	.02½
20 Sen.....	.10		

## BRONZE

5 Sen.....	\$ .02½	1 Sen.....	\$ .00½
2 Sen.....	.01		

## MEXICO



Monetary Unit—Peso of 100 Centavos



PLATE 64



ENGLAND—CROMWELL, CHAS. II

1, Commonwealth Crown; 2, Crown of Charles II; 3, Crown of Cromwell; 4 and 5, Sixpence.

## GOLD

Doubloon .....	\$15.50	10	Pesos.....	\$4.00
Half Doubloon.....	7.75	5	Pesos.....	2.00
Quarter Doubloon.....	3.85	2½	Pesos.....	1.00
Sixteenth Doubloon..	.97	1	Peso.....	.50
20 Pesos (old type)..	19.50			

## SILVER

One Peso .....	\$ .35	Half Peso .....	\$ .18
Mexican Sun Dollar...	.35	Quarter Peso.....	.09
Maximilian Dollar.....	.40	10 Centavos.....	.04
Eight Reals .....	.38	5 Centavos.....	.02

## NICKEL

5 Centavos.....	\$ .02
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## BRONZE

1 Centavo.....	about \$ .01½
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## NORWAY, SWEDEN AND DENMARK



Monetary Unit—Kroner of 100 Ore

## GOLD

20 Kroners.....	\$5.20	Ducat .....	\$2.20
10 Kroners.....	2.60		

## SILVER

Specie Dollar (called in) .....	\$ .60	2 Kroners.....	\$ .52
One Rigsdaler (called in) .....	.30	1 Kroner.....	.25
5 Kroners.....	1.30	50 Ore.....	.12½
		25 Ore.....	.06
		10 Ore.....	.02

## COPPER

5 Ore.....	\$ .01	1 Ore.....	---
2 Ore.....	---		

PLATE 65



ENGLAND—GOLD COINS

1, Gold Noble of Henry VI; 2, Double Royal of Queen Mary, 1553; 3, Gold Royal of Queen Elizabeth, 1558; 4, Gold Half Angel of Edward VI; 5, Half Sovereign of Edward VI; 6,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Florin of Edward III.

Bank notes are issued for 5, 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1000 Kroners, and are of the same value as the silver coins.

The coins pass freely in all three countries. The notes also circulate freely in the principal towns, but it is desirable for travelers to take into the interior of these countries the notes of the respective country.

## PERU



Monetary Unit—Sol of 100 Centavos

### GOLD

Doubloon .....	\$15.50	Ten Sols.....	\$ 9.50
Pistole .....	3.85	Twenty Sols.....	19.10
Five Sols.....	4.75		

### SILVER

One Sol.....	\$ .45	One-Fifth Sol.....	\$ .08
Half Sol.....	.20	One-Tenth Sol.....	.04

Bank notes are not accepted at the value of either gold or silver.

## RUSSIA—Old Regime



Monetary Unit—Rouble of 100 Kopeks

PLATE 66



ENGLAND—GOLD

1, Five Guineas, Geo. III; 2, Five Sovereigns, Geo. IV; 3, Five Sovereigns, Queen Victoria.



## PLATINUM

12 Rouble piece.....	\$40.00	3 Rouble piece.....	\$10.00
6 Rouble piece.....	20.00		

## GOLD

15 Roubles.....	\$7.65	5 Roubles. Old.....	\$3.90
10 Roubles.....	5.10	5 Roubles. New.....	2.55
7½ Roubles.....	3.85		

## SILVER

1 Rouble.....	\$ .45	15 Kopek .....	\$ .07
1½ Rouble.....	.67	10 Kopek .....	.04
50 Kopek .....	.22	5 Kopek .....	.02
25 Kopek .....	.10	2 Zlot (Polish).....	.50
20 Kopek .....	.08	2 Zlot (Polish).....	.20

## COPPER

5 Kopek.....	\$ .02½	1½ Kopek.....	---
3 Kopek.....	.01½	½ Kopek.....	---
2 Kopek.....	about .01	¼ Kopek.....	---
1 Kopek.....	about .00½		

Bank notes were issued for 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 and 500 Roubles, and were at par with gold.

## SPAIN



## GOLD

Doubloon .....	\$15.50	Half Pistole .....	\$1.94
Half Doubloon.....	7.78	Quarter Pistole .....	.97
Four Piasters .....	3.89	25 Pesetas.....	4.75
Pistole .....	3.89	20 Pesetas.....	3.75



PLATE 67



ENGLAND—SILVER

1, Crown of George I; 2, Crown of George II; 3, Crown of William III; 4, Crown of Queen Anne; 5, Crown of George III; 6, Crown, George IV.

## SILVER

5 Pesetas.....	\$ .95	50 Cents.....	\$ .10
2 Pesetas.....	.35	Old Spanish Dollars....	.50
1 Peseta .....	.18		

## BRONZE

10 Cents.....	\$ .02	5 cents.....	\$ .01
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Bank notes for 25, 50, 100, 500 and 1000 Pesetas are issued by the Bank of Spain.

Gold is not met with in general circulation, and is at a premium.

Many of the silver coins dated prior to 1869 are now uncurrent.

## SWITZERLAND



Monetary Unit—Franc of 100 Cents

## GOLD

The gold coinage is the same as that of France.

## SILVER

5 Francs.....	\$ .92	1 Franc.....	\$ .18
2 Francs.....	.36		

## NICKEL

20 Cents.....	\$ .04	5 Cents.....	\$ .01
10 Cents.....	.02		

## COPPER

2 Cents.....	....	1 Cent.....	....
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## PLATE 68



## ENGLAND—SILVER

1, Crown, George IV; 2, Crown, Victoria; 3, Twopence, Geo. III; 4, Twopence, Victoria; 5, 1½ Pence, William III; 6, One Penny, George III; 7, Crown, Victoria.

## TURKEY



Monetary Unit—Piastre of 40 Paras

### GOLD

100 Piastrs or one Turkish £.....\$4.00

### SILVER

20 Piastrs.....	\$ .66	1 Piastre.....	\$ .04
2 Piastrs.....	.08		

The most convenient and best money for travelers to take for use in Turkey is French gold.

## PAPER MONEY

### UNITED STATES FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

Immediately after specie payments were suspended in the early part of 1862, when gold and silver coins disappeared from circulation, the place of subsidiary silver coins was for a time supplied by tickets, due bills and other forms of private obligations, which were issued by merchants and corporations. Congress soon authorized the use of postage stamps for change and then a modified form of postage stamps called postage currency and finally fractional currency in denominations corresponding to the subsidiary silver coins. There is over \$15,000,000 worth of this fractional currency still outstanding, about half of which is officially estimated to have been destroyed.

The Prices Offered Are for Notes in New and Perfect Condition.

## PLATE 69



## ENGLAND—GOLD

1, Rose Guinea, Geo. III; 2, Spade Guinea, Geo. III; 3, Guinea of Geo. III; 4, Five Guinea, William III; 5, Guinea, William III; 6, Guinea, William and Mary; 7, Ten Shilling, Gold, Charles I.



## FIRST ISSUE

Issued August 21, 1862, to May 27, 1863.

### Perforated Edges

5 cts.	Facsimile of a 5c stamp. Jefferson, brown....	\$ .25
10 cts.	Facsimile of a 10c stamp. Washington, green ..	.30
25 cts.	Facsimile of five 5c stamps. Brown.....	.55
50 cts.	Facsimile of five 10c stamps. Green.....	.65

### Plain Edges

5 cts.	Facsimile of a 5c stamp. Jefferson, brown....	\$ .15
10 cts.	Facsimile of a 10c stamp. Washington, green ..	.15
25 cts.	Facsimile of five 5c stamps. Brown.....	.30
50 cts.	Facsimile of five 10c stamps. Green.....	.65

## SECOND ISSUE

Issued October 10, 1863, to February 23, 1867.

Head of Washington in gold frame in center. Levee scene.

5 cts.	Brown back .....	\$ .10
10 cts.	Green back .....	.15
25 cts.	Slate and lilac back.....	.35
50 cts.	Red and carmine back.....	.75

## THIRD ISSUE

Issued December 5, 1864, to August 16, 1869.

### Green Backs

3 cts.	Bust of Washington; dark curtain.....	\$ .20
3 cts.	Bust of Washington; dark curtain.....	.30
5 cts.	Bust of Clark .....	.12
12 cts.	Bust of Washington. Gilt figures.....	.12
25 cts.	Bust of Fessenden; plain paper.....	.30
25 cts.	Bust of Fessenden; heavy fibre paper.....	.50
25 cts.	Bust of Fessenden; white 25 in bronze shield	3.50
50 cts.	Justice seated; plain paper.....	.75
50 cts.	Justice seated; heavy fibre paper.....	1.00
50 cts.	Bust of Spinner.....	.65

### Red Backs—Printed Signatures

5 cts.	Bust of Clark .....	\$ .50
10 cts.	Bust of Washington .....	.50
25 cts.	Bust of Fessenden .....	.75
50 cts.	Justice seated; plain paper.....	1.00
50 cts.	Justice seated; heavy fibre paper.....	1.25



PLATE 70



ENGLAND—SEIGE MONEY

- 1, Pontefract Castle; 2, Cork, Twopence; 3, Scarborough Castle;  
4, Cork, Twelvence; 5, Half Crown of Newark.

### Red Backs—Autographed Signatures

10 cts. Washington; signed by Colby & Spinner.....	\$ 1.00
10 cts. Washington; signed by Jeffries & Spinner....	1.75
50 cts. Spinner; signed by Colby & Spinner.....	1.50
50 cts. Spinner; signed by Allison & Spinner.....	3.00
50 cts. Spinner; signed by Allison & New.....	25.00
50 cts. Justice; signed by Colby & Spinner, plain paper .....	1.50
50 cts. Justice; signed by Colby & Spinner; fibre paper .....	2.00

### SUPPLEMENT TO THIRD ISSUE

#### Essays for 15-Cent Notes

Busts of Grant and Sherman; front and back printed separate; wide margins; bought at one.

15 cts. Green back; engraved signatures.....	\$1.25
15 cts. Red back; engraved signatures.....	1.50
15 cts. Red back; autograph signatures of Jeffries & Spinner .....	2.25
15 cts. Red back; autograph signatures of Allison & Spinner .....	3.50
15 cts. Red back; autograph signatures of Colby & Spinner .....	4.00

### FOURTH ISSUE

Issued July 14, 1869, to February 15, 1875.

10 cts. Bust of Liberty .....	\$ .12
15 cts. Bust of Columbia .....	.40
25 cts. Bust of Washington .....	.30
50 cts. Bust of Stanton .....	.60
50 cts. Bust of Lincoln .....	.70

### FIFTH ISSUE

Issued February 26, 1874, to February 15, 1876.

10 cts. Bust of Meredith; green treasury seal.....	\$ .15
10 cts. Bust of Meredith; red treasury seal.....	.12
25 cts. Bust of Walker .....	.30
50 cts. Bust of Dexter .....	.60
50 cts. Bust of Crawford .....	.55

### UNITED STATES FRACTIONAL CURRENCY OFFICIAL SHIELD

The original issues; the fronts and backs printed separate and mounted on a Government shield in frame.

When in perfect condition we pay.....\$8.00 to \$12.00

PLATE 71

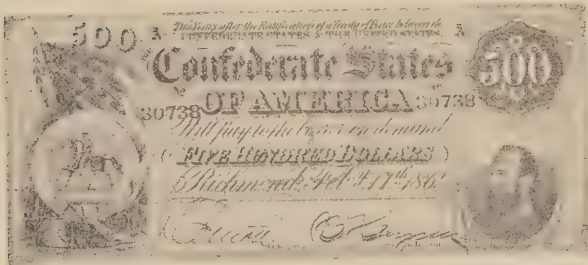


SCOTLAND

1, Shilling of James VI, 1597; 2, Gold, St. Andrew of James I; 3, Dauphin of Queen Mary; 4, Half Mark of James VI; 5, Gold Half Lion of James II; 6, Lion of James II; 7, Unicorn of James IV; 8, St. Andrew Gold Penny, James II.

# Confederate Currency

## ISSUE OF 1861



The Prices quoted are for clean and crisp notes

\$1000 Busts of Jackson and Calhoun.....	\$5.00 to \$12.00
\$500 Cars crossing bridge.....	6.00 to 15.00
\$100 Cars at depot.....	1.00 to 2.00
\$50 Plantation scene.....	1.50 to 2.00
\$50 Train of cars.....	.15 to .75
\$20 Female and Globe.....	.25 to .40
\$10 Female leaning on shield; eagle.....	1.00 to 2.00
\$5 Sailor; figure "5".....	.50 to 5.00
\$5 Negroes loading cotton.....	3.00 to 5.00
\$5 Machinist.....	.25 to .50
\$2 South striking North.....	.50 to 1.00

## ISSUE OF 1864

\$500 Bust of Stonewall Jackson.....	\$10.00 per 100 notes
\$100 Bust of Mrs. Davis.....	2.00 per 100 notes
\$50 Bust of Jefferson Davis.....	1.50 per 100 notes
\$20 Nashville Capitol.....	.75 per 100 notes
\$10 Artillery in action.....	.50 per 100 notes
\$5 View of Richmond Capitol.....	.50 per 100 notes
\$2 Bust of Benjamin.....	1.50 per 100 notes
\$1 Bust of C. C. Clay.....	1.00 per 100 notes
50c Bust of Jefferson Davis.....	.50 per 100 notes

# PLATE 72



## BRITISH POSSESSIONS

1, Twenty Cents, Sierra Leone; 2, Quarter Rupee, Burmah; 3, Two Fannais, East Indies; 4, 24 Stivers, Ceylon; 5, Ten Cents, Sierra Leone; 6, Gold Siege Piece of Malta, struck by General Vaubois; 7, Half Ackey Dollar, Africa; 8,  $\frac{1}{8}$  Guilder of Demerara; 9, Half Guilder, Demerara; 10, Half Louis, Malta.

## Colonial Paper Money

The Colonial paper money was issued by the following named states:

Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont and Virginia.

Notes issued by Conn., Mass., and N. H.....	\$ .10 to \$ .25
Notes issued by Vermont.....	2.00 to 3.00

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## U. S. Continental Currency

Issued under authority of the Congress of the United Colonies, 1775 to 1779.

The denominations are \$ $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$ $\frac{3}{4}$ , \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$20, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$65, \$70 and \$80.

When in good to fine condition we pay.....\$ .05 to \$ .25

---

## Old Bank Bills

A large number of notes of various denominations were issued by banks and banking institutions prior to the creation of the present National Banking System. These notes are not legal tender. They have no monetary value. Their value now is only that of curiosities. We buy all varieties and pay according to their condition and scarcity, from 1c to 25c per note.



# Prices We Pay:

## OLD UNITED STATES NOTES

### U. S. Demand Notes

These notes were issued in 1861, and have the words "On Demand" printed on the face. They were made payable at the Sub-Treasuries of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

\$5.00 Notes payable in N. Y. or Phila.....	\$ 10.00
\$5.00 Payable in Boston .....	15.00
\$5.00 Payable in Cincinnati or St. Louis.....	25.00
\$10.00 Payable in N. Y. or Phila.....	20.00
\$10.00 Payable in Boston .....	30.00
\$10.00 Payable in Cincinnati or St. Louis.....	50.00
\$20.00 Payable in N. Y. or Phila.....	30.00
\$20.00 Payable in Boston .....	50.00
\$20.00 Payable in Cincinnati or St. Louis.....	100.00

### National Bank Notes

\$1.00 Note, two female figures before altar..	\$2.00 to \$4.00
\$2.00 Note, America holding flag.....	\$3.00 to \$5.00

### National Gold Bank Notes

These notes were mainly issued by banks in California. The prices offered vary according to condition of the notes and the banks on which they were issued. These notes are easily recognized, as they have pictures of gold coins on the back.

\$5.00 Note, Columbus in sight of land..	\$ 6.00 to \$ 10.00
\$10.00 Franklin experimenting with electricity .....	12.50 to 20.00
\$20.00 Battle of Lexington.....	25.00 to 50.00
\$50.00 Washington crossing the Delaware .....	75.00 to 100.00
\$100.00 Commodore Perry leaving Flag-ship .....	125.00 to 200.00

## COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

Issued in 1863 and 1864.

\$10.00 Note, Portrait of Salmon P. Chase.....	\$20.00
\$20.00 Portrait of Lincoln.....	30.00
\$50.00 Alexander Hamilton .....	\$ 75.00 to \$ 100.00
\$100.00 Portrait of Washington....	150.00 to 200.00
\$500.00 Standard Bearer .....	750.00 to 1,000.00
\$1000.00 Liberty with eagle and shield .....	1,500.00 to 2,000.00



## FRANCE

1, Ecu, Flanders, Louis IV; 2, Two Francs, Napoleon (First Republic); 3, 20th Ecu, Louis XVI; 4, 1/2 Franc, Chas. X; 5, Half Franc, Louis XVIII; 6, 1/4 Franc, Napoleon, First Consul; 7 and 8, One Franc, Republic; 9, Franc, Louis Philippe.

# Current and Uncurrent United States Coins

## COINS NOW ISSUED

DENOMINATIONS	First Date Issued,	Numbers of Dates Issued to 1922
Double Eagles, \$20.00 Gold.....	1849	72
Eagles, \$10.00 Gold.....	1795	93
Half Eagles, \$5.00 Gold.....	1795	126
Quarter Eagles, \$2.50 Gold.....	1795	104
Dollars, Silver.....	1794	76
Half Dollars, Silver.....	1794	124
Quarter Dollars, Silver.....	1796	107
Dimes, 10-Cent Pieces, Silver.....	1796	114
Five-Cent Pieces, Nickel.....	1866	54
One-Cent Pieces, Bronze.....	1857	64

## DISCONTINUED SERIES

DENOMINATIONS	First Date Issued	Last Date Issued	Total Number of Dates Issued
Three Dollars, Gold.....	1854	1889	36
Gold Dollars.....	1849	1889	41
Trade Dollars, Silver.....	1873	1883	11
Twenty-Cent Pieces, Silver..	1875	1878	4
Half Dimes, Silver.....	1794	1873	53
Three Cents, Silver.....	1851	1873	23
Three Cents, Nickel.....	1865	1889	25
Two Cents, Bronze.....	1864	1873	10
Large Copper Cents.....	1793	1857	64
Half Cents, Copper.....	1793	1857	44



## FRANCE

1, Ecu Blanc, Louis XIII; 2, Ecu, Navarre, Louis XIV; 3, Ecu, Louis XV; 4, Ecu, Louis XIV; 5, Five Francs, Napoleon Emperor; 6, Five Francs, Louis XVIII.

# Weights of the United States Coins

And the Amounts of Which They Are Legal  
Tender

## GOLD COINS

DENOMINATION	Weight, Grains	Amount for Which a Legal Tender
Double Eagle, \$20.00.....	516.	Gold coins of all denominations are legal tenders for any amount.
Eagle, \$10.00.....	258.	
Half Eagle, \$5.00.....	129.	
Three Dollars.....	74.4	
Quarter Eagle, \$2.50.....	64.5	
Dollars.....	25.8	

## SILVER COINS

DENOMINATION	Weight, Grains	Amount for Which a Legal Tender
Standard Dollar.....	412.5	Unlimited.
Trade Dollar.....	420.	Demonetized—Not a legal tender.
Half Dollar.....	192.9	Ten Dollars.
Quarter Dollar.....	96.45	Ten Dollars.
Twenty-Cent Pieces.....	77.16	Five Dollars.
Dimes.....	38.58	Ten Dollars.
Half-Dimes.....	19.29	Five Dollars.
Three-Cent Pieces.....	11.52	Five Dollars.

## MINOR COINS

DENOMINATION	Weight, Grains	Amount for Which a Legal Tender
Five Cents.....	77.6	Twenty-Five Cents.
Three Cents.....	30.	Twenty-Five Cents.
Two Cents.....	96.	Twenty-Five Cents.
Cents.....	48.	Twenty-Five Cents.



## GERMANY AND ITS STATES

1, Ecu du Palatinat, Maximilian Joseph; 2, Thirty Kreutzer, Carl Albert (Bavaria); 3, Specie Thaler, George Wilhelm I; 3, (2nd), Commemorative Coin, Bavaria, Ludwig I; 4, Commemorative Coin, Bavaria; 5, 3 Mark, 48 Shilling, Joseph II.





# MONEY

## Past and Present

### A General Review of the Coinage of the Entire World, From the Earliest Period to the Present Time.

Money as a medium of exchange in barter and trade has always in all times found expression in some form or other from necessity thereof. In the remotest periods, before gold or silver were generally in use, it took the form of animals, oxen, sheep, lambs, shells, etc. Thus we find cattle used in Germany, leather in Rome, sugar in the West Indies, shells in Siam, lead in Burmah, platinum in Russia, tin in Great Britain, iron and nails in Scotland, brass in China, and finally copper, silver and gold the world over.

If we look up the sacred writings in quest of the earliest use of money quoted therein, we will find that the Bible mentions gold as a medium of value in the very first book of Moses, which according to modern synchronology, would be about 4,000 years before the time of Christ, or almost 6,000 years ago. Namely, Genesis, Chapter II, 10, 11, 12. "And a river went out of Eden, and the land of Havilah, where there is gold, and the gold of that land is good." Hence Adam and Eve could have found gold in Havilah just the same as we do in the Yukon today. Immediately thereafter brass and iron are mentioned, Genesis, Chapter IV, 22. "And Zilah she bare Tubal-Cain, an instructor of every artificer in brass and iron." Tubal-Cain, son of Iamech, a descendant of Cain, apparently was the first man to shape metals into articles of use and probably our very first goldsmith and jeweler.

Silver is first mentioned in the Bible in the time of Abram, Genesis, Chapter XIII, 2, "Abram was very rich in cattle, in silver and gold." The earliest mention of the word "money" occurs in Genesis, Chapter XVII, 12, 13, 23, "He that is born in the house or bought with money." The first use of earrings and bracelets appears in Genesis, Chapter XXIV, 22, 30, Rebekah at the well, "The man took a golden earring of half a shekel weight and two bracelets for her hands of ten shekels weight in gold." So



## GERMANY

- 1, 1/12 Thaler, Henry XIX; 2, Ducat, Frederick Augustus, Saxony; 3, Gold Frederic d'Or, Frederick Wm. III; 4, 1/14 Thaler, Frederick Wm.; 5, Four Shillings, Landes Money; 6, Gold ducat, William I; 7, 2 Marica Groschen, Geo. I, Waldeck; 8, Ducat, Church piece, Saxony; 9, 3 Kreutzer, Landes money; 10, 6 Kreutzer, Ernest Herzog.

we find that the ancient Hebrews and their measure of value expressed by the shekel, and these shekels were weighed out, not counted. Apparently the early money did not have an equal weight, as the ancient tombs of Egypt will show traces of scales engraved on their walls, signifying the wealth of their owners as weighed in shekels and lambs, for lambs were really the chief article of barter among the Egyptians, and from this weighing originated the term shekel in coinage, shekel meaning in Hebrew "to weigh." The Old Testament further enlightens us that the shekels were of three different metals, gold, silver and brass.

Rebekah at the well certainly was the first woman of record to wear bracelets and earrings, thus originating a habit which has never since been improved upon except as to the additional amount of valuable gems, such as pearls and diamonds, being added to the gold earrings, as first worn. This habit grew and extended also to anklets in later periods, possibly from a custom of saving, as there were no investments in those days and when a family possessed much gold it was shaped into rings and anklets and fastened upon arms or limbs until necessity compelled its removal for other exchanges, when it was weighed out at so many shekels worth. That this habit of wearing values in bands and rings in the ages of antiquity was the first conception of the idea of saving, and that this saving led to more rings and eventually developed into their use as money, may be inferred from the fact that so much "ring money" was found in Great Britain when the Romans under Caesar invaded that country, this ring-money having degenerated from gold to brass and iron among the people of that country before the English kings began to coin money.

Gold and silver originally being in lumps, nuggets and bars, were in this manner weighed out in the making of payments for commercial transactions, but there being no certainty of the purity of the metal, no convenience in size, the lumps being too large, necessity arose for smaller amounts and divisions, which were gradually made, vouched for, and a die stamp invented which was punched by hand on one side of the smaller lumps of gold and silver, thereby attesting to its purity and value, and so originated the first acts of coinage, which is generally attributed far back in ancient history to Lydia, a country in Asia Minor, celebrated for its mineral wealth and gold, where probably the first gold states were thus stamped with the symbol of a lion pressed on one side of the coin. Silver was first coined in these crude lumps on the island of Ægina, where the ancient Greeks stamped a turtle on



## GERMAN STATES AND CITIES

1, 2 Schilling, Brunswick; 2, Double Pistole (gold), Hesse Cassel; 3, Three Schilling, Hamburg; 4, Half gulden, Baden; 5, Gold ducat of Worms; 6, Ducat, Lutchtenstein; 7, Ducat, Nuremburg; 8, Pistole, Saxony; 9, Five Thaler, William IX, (Hesse Cassel).

their first silver coins over 700 years before the Christian era.

The actual coinage of money now being an accomplished and accepted fact, it was furthered along by the Greek nations, who, after stamping thereon turtles, owls, images and other objects of their divinity, finally with Alexander the Great, began to impress upon their coins crude portraits or heads of living persons and rulers, leaving to us thereby no uncertain means of tracing their lineage from time to time, an indestructible evidence to posterity of their existence, their appearance, and their advancement. This method was kept up and improved upon by the Romans, who became proficient in the art, in consequence of which we have today an immense number of Roman coins and silver Denarii, preserved for centuries, serving as a complete record of the ruling families of the Caesars, established by a close study of the features and inscriptions impressed upon their coinage.

After the decline and fall of the Roman empire, the coinage of money from an artistic standpoint began to deteriorate, and from the Byzantine period, beginning with Anastasius in the fourth century, until almost a thousand years later, money became crude in form and expression, unequal in shape or value, lacking design and execution, both Christian and Barbarian coins being in use, and there are but few well struck specimens left to us, which few are mostly gold. The early English Kings coined pennies, and there are some existing of possibly the first attempts under Egbert and Cuthred, Kings of Kent, A. D. 765 to 805, but they are crude and uncertain. William the Conqueror, in 1066, issued fair specimens of pennies, and Edward I, in 1280, issued a new coinage of pennies, half pence and farthings, but it remained for Queen Elizabeth of England to set a step forward when she introduced the first experiment of milling money, instead of hammering, and also the establishment in 1600 of a Colonial silver currency for use of the East Indian Company. After this period coins began to get more of an even roundness and shape, and all the large pieces, such as silver dollars or crowns, that we have of England, Germany or Saxony from the 16th century on, show again the gradual improvement and symmetry in the artistic work of coinage.

Chinese coins date back perhaps 700 years before the Christian era, although the Chinese assert a coinage for forty centuries, and seem to have an organization all of their own, being different from those of all other countries, yet created through the same necessity of having some metal of a certain value to use as a medium of ex-



## PLATE 78



## NORWAY AND SWEDEN

1, Rigsdaler, Chas. XII; 2, Ducat, Gustave III; 3, Ducat, Frederick; 4, 1/16 Specie Rigsdaler, Oscar; 5 and 6, Double ducat, Chas. XII; 7, 4 Ducats, Charles XIV; 8, Ducat of Frederick; 9, Rigsdaler, Oscar of Norway.



change in trade. This metal, etc., mostly of bronze, finally developed into the familiar round brass coin, with a square hole in the center called "cash," which has been in use for centuries, the peculiar hieroglyphics thereon being generally the emperor's name, authority, and the value, which no doubt enables a Chinese scholar to trace back their rulers by this method as we did on the Roman and other coins. They also made use of porcelain and small sea shells—the United States mint containing some specimens of this porcelain money. The coins of Japan and Korea are similar to those of China, being distinguished at times by the color of the metal used and symbols thereon, Chinese coins being mostly of brass, while Japan issued some of copper, and Korea an alloy of both. The holes in these Chinese coins and in almost all coins of Asiatic countries, came from the need of stringing them like beads for preservation, as the Chinese and Hindu had no pockets in what little clothes they wore. Today all countries, and in fact every country, make coins of the same general appearance and shape as those of our country, in addition to such as are made with holes.

Coins are made of gold, silver, nickel, bronze, copper bullion—a mixture of silver and copper—brass and aluminum.

The dating of money in the modern chronological order began near the end of the 15th century, about the time Columbus was seeking new worlds. England began to date in the reign of Edward I, 1547 to 1558. Ancient coins were often marked with the year of consulship, or the regal year, as, for instance, Anno Regi, "A. R. XV." Morocco coins bear the date of the Mohammedan era, which in our year 1912 would be 1330, about 584 years less than our calendar system.

The first money used in America was furnished chiefly by Great Britain and Spain, but the limited amount, scarcity, and need of it, tempted the colony of Massachusetts to create a small mint in this country, which they did in 1652, where they struck some silver pieces which are known as "Oak" or "Pine Tree" money, and are quite rare, being the first coins of American origin. Later Lord Baltimore issued coins for the colony of Maryland, 1659, then Mark Newby brought some half pennies and farthings to New Jersey, 1682; John Laws, 1720, and France sending over a lot of copper and bronze money for the "Colonies Francoise" in 1721-1722 and 1767. Woods Irish money and Rosa Americana series were sent here from England about 1722 and 1724. The first copper coins actually made in America are credited to John Higly of Granby, Connecticut, in 1737. They were about the size



## NETHERLANDS

1, Florin, Wm. V. Stadholder 2, 20 Florins, Louis Bonaparte;  
 3, Ducat, Republic of Batavia: 4, Gulden, Wm. I; 5, ½ Florin, King  
 Wm. I; 6, Gulden of India Islands.

of our old cent, had on them a deer and three hammers, with the legends, "I am good copper, value me as you please."

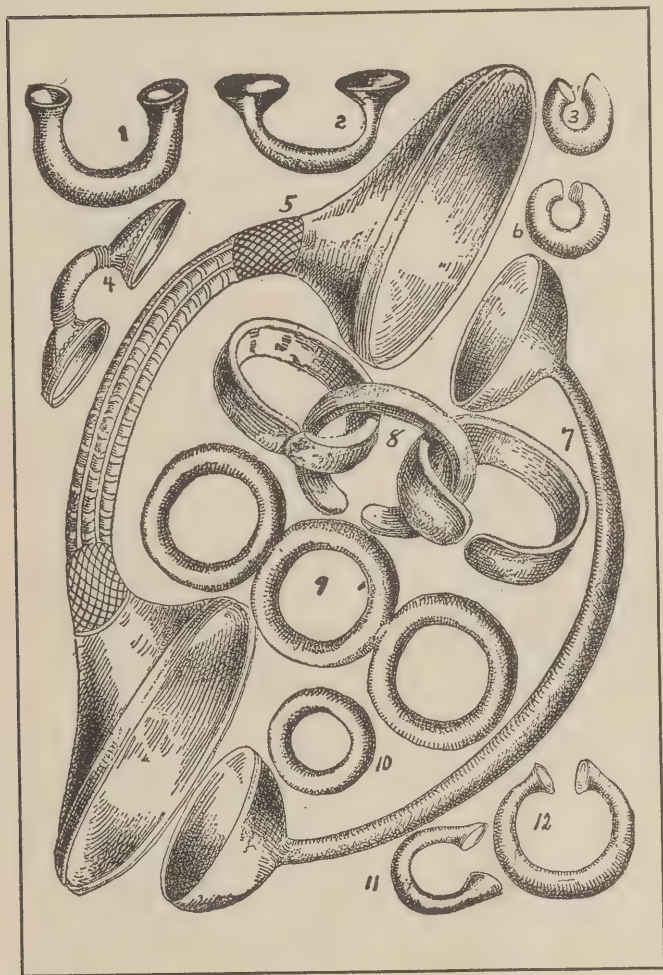
During and after the American war for independence, various coins were struck by private individuals and by orders of Congress, such as Chalmers tokens, 1783, Nova Constellatio, Fugio, Washington and U. S. bar cents, pewter dollars, etc. The state coinage of copper cents began with New Hampshire, 1776; Vermont and Connecticut, 1785; New Jersey, 1786; New York, 1787; followed by others until April 2, 1792, when President Washington signed a law to establish a United States mint, which went into effect at once. On September 1st the first six pounds of copper were bought for coinage. On September 21st, three coinage presses arrived from Europe and early in October, 1792, the first "half dimes" and a few copper cent patterns were struck by the new United States mint.

In 1793 the regular issue of copper cents began, which first appeared in a number of different styles, such as wreath, link, liberty cap, flowing hair; lettered edge, plain edge, etc., being followed by an issue every year for the past 119 years, with the exception of 1815, in which year none were coined. In 1794 the first dollar, half dollar and half dime were struck, in 1796 the first quarter and dime, in 1795 the first gold \$10 eagle and \$5 half eagle, were struck, in 1849 the first \$20 double eagle, in 1873 the first trade dollar. Gold coins were also issued by private parties as early as 1834, the \$1, \$2½ and \$5 gold pieces of the Bechtlers in North Carolina, followed later by the western states, California, Colorado, Oregon and Utah, after the gold discoveries in California, 1849, of which there are numerous specimens to be had, among them the \$50 gold "slug" of A. Humbert, the Mormon issues, California \$¼, \$½ and \$1 gold pieces, etc.

The types of the ancient coins were mostly religious. In an age of simple faith the head of a god upon the coin was the best of all guarantees for purity of metal and good weight.

The study of ancient coins is one of the most interesting historic as well as artistic subjects. Some coins are today the only record extant of important events in the world's history and the existence of cities and nations long since gone forever.

The supply of ancient coins, however, is very large, owing to the large supply of these coins being frequently unearthed, and as a consequence an ancient coin from 1500 to 2500 years old may be purchased for a very small sum. Of course there are many very rare issues which command very high prices.



ANCIENT ENGLISH RING MONEY

Some of the most interesting and valuable ancient coins are represented in the various engravings published in this book. The reproductions are from photographs of the original coins and are fully explained as to their metal, denomination, country, etc., by the description printed with each plate.

This, then, is the story of money—how it came to be—what it is today.

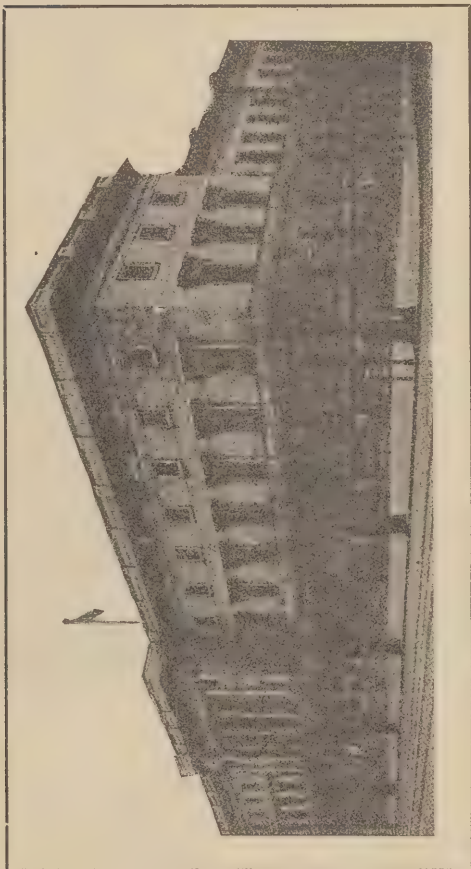


## *“Ye Olde Mint”*

THE FIRST UNITED STATES MINT

Established by Congress in 1792, at Seventh and  
Sugar Alley (now Filbert Street), Philadelphia





#### THE UNITED STATES MINT, PHILADELPHIA

All denominations of coins are made at this mint, from the one-cent to the twenty-dollar piece. Coins of this mint bear no mint mark.

# The Mints of the United States

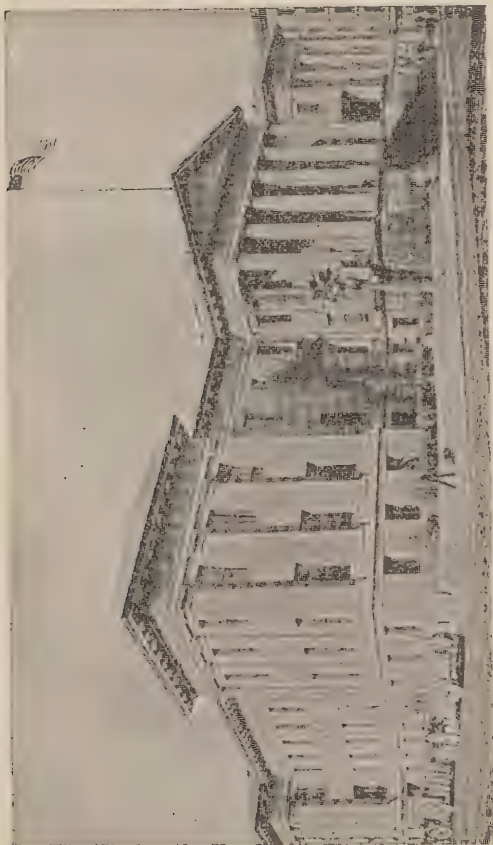
## THE STORY OF COINS IN THE MAKING

The Bureau of the Mint constitutes one of the most important branches of the United States Treasury, and unusual interest attaches to the dozen institutions which it maintains, in various parts of the country, and to which is entrusted the work of minting all the gold, silver, nickel and copper coins issued by this government. Up to the present time the bulk of the coining operations have been carried on at mints located at Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans, but important supplementary work in the handling of bullion, etc., has been conducted by assay offices located at New York, Carson, Denver, Helena, Boise, Charlotte, St. Louis, Deadwood and Seattle.

Changing conditions in the country both in regard to the seat of greatest business activity and the principal sources of precious metals have gradually, however, exerted influence in favor of readjustment of this system, and indeed is well under way. For some years past Directors of the Mint have been recommending a curtailment of the coining operations at the mint at New Orleans, and the substitution of the new mint at Denver as one of the three centers of activity in this sphere.

Undoubtedly when a permanent arrangement is perfected, within the next few years, the country will be left with three coinage mints—one at the Pacific coast, which will be the natural depository of the gold product of Alaska, the Pacific Coast States and of the imports from Australia and the Orient, one on the Pacific Coast convenient to the gold producers of the Rocky Mountain region; and one near the eastern coast, convenient to receive the imports from that direction.

The manufacture of all denominations of the United States coin is seen to the best advantage at the magnificent mint at Philadelphia, illustrated at the head of this article. This mint, a comparatively new institution, cost the United States approximately \$2,500,000 and is unquestionably the finest building ever constructed for coinage purposes in the world. The machinery and other equipment is without peer in any land. The force of about 700 employes regularly engaged at the Philadelphia mint is about three times as great as that at either of the other coining mints, and the operating expenses and output of coins are proportionately in excess of the records at other institutions. The statistics just compiled show that during



THE UNITED STATES MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO

Organized in 1854. Coins of this mint are designated by the Mint Mark "S."

the calendar year 1907 the big institution in the Quaker City made a most remarkable record. There were coined all told, 183,598,943 pieces of money (an increase of 16,948,710 pieces over the year 1906), representing a value of \$63,263,104.93. During the year considerably more than four million gold pieces were coined, of which more than half a million was made up of the new design of eagles and double eagles. Nearly four million coins were struck off for the Philippine government, and upward of two million pieces were minted for the government of Panama.

The modern mint, in which neither pains nor money is spared to provide the most approved machinery and the most economical methods is in marked contrast to the coinage appliances of early times. It was not until 1836 that steam power was used, screw presses having been employed prior to that date, and the milling done by hand. A single milling machine, such as is in use today, will mill as many pieces in one hour as several men then produced in a week. Similarly, one modern coining press strikes, in an hour, more pieces than four men could strike in a day, under the old primitive conditions. During the first fifty years that the United States was producing coins there were turned out a total of ninety million dollars. Now the officials of the Philadelphia mint consider it nothing exceptional to coin that many dollars in a single year.

The Philadelphia mint is at once a palace, of the order appropriate to a structure of the government—a treasure house, a workshop and a factory of the highest class. The building which is of granite, occupies a full city block, and covers 58,000 square feet. It is three stories in height above the basement. In the basement are the vaults for the storage of coin and bullion. There are a score of these steel-lined vaults, most of them more than 100 feet in length, and more than 3,000,000 pounds of steel were used in the construction of these "strong boxes." The vaults are, of course, protected by every modern safeguard and are so constructed that watchmen can pass completely around them.

One of the greatest advances in recent years, in mint processes, has been made in the melting department, where gas furnaces have supplanted those in which coal was burned. Each furnace now employed must be capable of melting 250 pounds of bullion at a charge, and of making at least five melts in eight hours, thus handling over half a ton of metal each day. Seventeen of these modern gas furnaces—each of a capacity of 25 per cent in excess of the old-time coal furnace—are now in operation at the Philadelphia mint. An important adjunct of the melting department is the refinery, in which gold and other metals



#### THE UNITED STATES MINT AT NEW ORLEANS

Organized in 1838, suspended operations in 1861, when it was seized by the Confederates. Reopened in 1879. Mint Mark, "O."



are parted and refined from their baser components, preparatory to the operation of coining.

After the design of a coin or metal has been duly approved, the work of preparing dies at the mint proceeds in accordance with one of two plans. By the oldest of these methods the surface of the face of the die is covered with a thin coating of transfer wax, which by means of pressure, is made to receive a tracing outline in pencil. The transfer is, of course, very delicate, and the lines must be gone over with a sharp-pointed instrument. The next process is to remove the steel, where the form or relief is required. This is done with chisel and gravers. Finally the die is hardened, and is then ready for use in making coins and metals. A second process necessitates as its first step, the preparation in wax of a model of the accepted design, the model being three or four times as large as the finished work is intended to be. When this model is finished an electrotype is made, and then, by means of a reducing lathe, a reduced copy is made of the size required for the coin. Some of the most delicate portions of the design, which cannot be entrusted to the reducing apparatus, are worked in by hand. Then the die is hardened and tempered and is ready to fulfill its mission in producing coins.

The most interesting of all coining operations is the production of gold coins. It may be taken as representative of all manipulations of this class. The ingots as received from the smelter and refinery vary in size and weight according to the denomination of the coin for which they are to be used. The first operation in the transformation of ingots into coin is called "breaking down" and consists in passing these oblong pieces of precious metal between heavy rolls with the result that the ingots are formed into "strips." Double eagles and eagles are passed through the finishing rolls three times, half eagles and quarters go through four times. After an operation similar to that of wire drawing, the strips of gold are taken to cutting presses and by means of a steel punch, working into a matrix, the planchets or blanks are cut from the strips. These will later be transferred into coins by the impressing of the insignia of the government.

However, these embryo coins receive a great amount of attention ere they go to the coining presses. First of all they are cleansed of grease, and then rinsed in clean water and dried in a large copper pan, heated by steam. Next, the planchets are taken to the selecting tables, and all the perfect blanks are separated from the imperfect ones. Finally, each piece is weighed in what is known as the adjusting department of the mint. If a blank is found

to be heavier than the legal requirement, the edge is filed down, but if lighter than required by law there is nothing for it but condemn the piece of metal and send it back to the smelter and refiner to be remelted.

The milling protects the surface of the coin from abrasion. In the milling machines the blanks are fed by hand into a vertical tube, and one by one are caused to rotate in a horizontal plane in a groove formed on one side by a revolving wheel and on the other by a fixed segment of corresponding groove. Each piece, as it passes through this narrow groove, has its edge evenly forced up into a border or rim.

The melted pieces are now subjected to a further cleansing. To facilitate this cleansing, as well as to soften the pieces for imprint of the dies, they are annealed by heating to a cherry red, then dipped into a solution of sulphuric acid and water sufficiently strong to clean and brighten them. After being thoroughly rinsed in boiling water they are hand riddled in sawdust to dry them, and are then ready for the stamping press.

The most important operation in the stamping of coins is the adjustment of the dies in the press. This adjustment requires great skill and long experience, much depending upon the character of the metal to be operated upon. The blank pieces of metal that are to be made into coins are fed to the coining press through a vertical tube and as each piece reaches the bottom of the tube held by steel collar. Thus suspended, the blank is closed upon by the dies, which have tremendous pressure behind them, and the obverse and reverse impressions are made at the same time. For making sharp, clear impressions upon double eagles a pressure of 175 tons is employed, whereas 120 tons is sufficient to stamp the eagle, which is of course of smaller design. Double eagles and eagles are struck at the rate of eighty per minute, while half eagles and quarter eagles are struck at the rate of one hundred per minute.

With the exception of some technical details connected with the process of annealing, the operations incidental to the coinage of silver are identical with those for gold, as above described. A pressure of 150 tons is necessary to stamp a silver dollar, 119 tons for a half dollar, 80 tons for a quarter, and 40 tons for a dime. Dollars, half dollars and quarters are produced at the rate of 80 per minute, while dimes are turned out at an average rate of 100 per minute. The counting of coins of all denominations is one of the important tasks at the mints. Gold coin is put up in drafts of \$5,000 each. Silver coin is put up in drafts of \$1,000 each. Of course, all coins of a given de-

nominations are not identical in size, or rather, in weight, some being heavier and others lighter than the standard weight. The government allows a limit of tolerance for fluctuation. The legal limit is one-hundredth of an ounce in \$5,000 worth of gold or two-hundredths of an ounce in \$1,000 worth of silver, but as a matter of fact it is seldom that an allotment of coin approaches anywhere near this amount of variation from standard.

A strict record is kept of all precious metal handled at the mints, in order that losses in the process of manufacture may be minimized. How watchful an eye is kept on all operations connected with money making is indicated by the care exercised with regard to "sweeps," which is a broad general term used at the mints to refer to every kind of waste material known to contain, or likely to contain, gold or silver. The floor of the melting room is swept each day, and the gatherings from the broom are thrown into one of the crucibles, so that scarcely a particle of the precious raw material is wasted.

The actual "sweeps" consist of broken crucibles and dipping cans, all ashes from fires, burnt gloves, aprons, sawdust and packages in which bullion has been sent to the mint and even the settlings in catch wells and roof gutters—in short, everything which may contain bullion without being visible to the eye. A considerable portion of the "sweeps" are sold, and at the Philadelphia mint from \$18,000 to \$20,000 is received every year from the sweeps produced in the melting department alone.

**The prices published in this Book are those  
which WE PAY for the coins.**

—o—

**If you want a book which shows the price WE  
SELL COINS for, send only 10c and we will send  
you our 48-page illustrated selling list.**

**Mail Coupon on Page 204**

# United States \$50.00 Gold Pieces, 1877

## THE WORLD'S HIGHEST PRICED COINS

(See illustration on next page)

The newly discovered \$50.00 gold pieces, which were sold for \$20,000, are included in the United States series of pattern coins and represent the most interesting pieces in the American series, the denomination being equivalent to five eagles, or the "half union" recommended in 1854 by Secretary of the Treasury Guthrie. They illustrate the single case where United States coins of this value were struck in gold. They never emerged from the experimental stage, although declared by experts to be the handsomest and most striking coins ever issued in the United States mint.

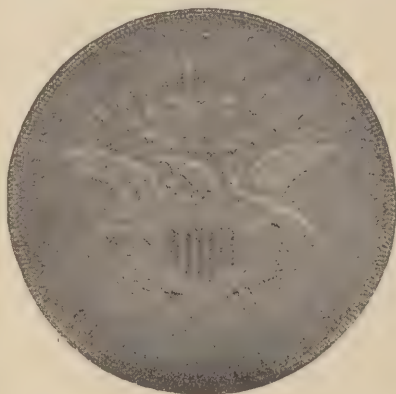
These two gold pieces have not been seen since the year of their mintage, 1877, and were supposed by all collectors to have been melted up.

They are exactly two inches in diameter and one-eighth of an inch in thickness.

These are the only \$50 gold pieces ever issued at the United States mint and are not to be confounded with the \$50 pieces minted in California, dated 1851, 1852 and 1855. The latter pieces were of a semi-official character, having been issued by Moffat & Co., a firm of United States assay contractors, and by the private coining firms of Wass, Moliter & Co., and Kellogg & Co.

And yet the two circular pieces of California and the two rare circular United States "quintuple eagles" which have unexpectedly come to light are closely associated, having all been issued in response to a general demand on the part of the bankers and merchants of San Francisco.

Before the establishment of the United States branch mint at San Francisco in 1854 the California pioneers had to rely upon gold dust and the gold coins made by private persons for their circulation mediums. The gold dust fluctuated greatly in value and purchasing power, while the private coins nearly all were of a depreciated character, ranging in value from 8 to 20 per cent discount. To relieve the inconvenience and loss caused by this circulating medium of indefinite value the Government, in 1850 provided for the establishment of an assay office in San Francisco. The office was conducted by Moffat & Co.,



**UNITED STATES FIFTY-DOLLAR GOLD PIECES, 1877**  
**Only Two Specimens Known.**

Sold at \$10,000.00 each. The highest price ever paid for  
 a coin.



and the official who placed the Government stamp upon the ingots was Augustus Humbert, formerly of New York. Upon the appearance of the United States assay office ingots all the private gold coins were gradually driven out of circulation, many of them being deposited at the assay office and reissued in the shape of the octagonal ingots. The private coins, though of depreciated value, were nevertheless very convenient, as they were of the useful denominations of five, ten and twenty dollars. The regular United States gold coins of small denominations rarely appeared in local trade in California, being reserved for the payment of custom duties.

In a short time the gold coins of the smaller denominations all disappeared and the local currency consisted almost wholly of the huge octagonal fifty-dollar pieces. Change became so scarce that it was necessary to pay 2 or 3 per cent to have one of the "slugs" changed into smaller denominations.

Relief to a certain extent was furnished in 1854, when more United States gold pieces came into circulation and the San Francisco branch mint began operation. Soon the octagonal pieces met the fate of the smaller California coins, being exported or sent to the local mint and remelted, and it was not long before the business men of California felt the need of a gold piece of large denomination.

As a result the business men of San Francisco early in 1854 sent a petition to the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting him to authorize the striking of the San Francisco mint of a fifty-dollar piece of the same shape and fineness as the regular United States double eagle.

This memorial was forwarded to William M. Gwin, one of California's Senators, who in turn presented it to James Guthrie, then Secretary of the Treasury. In his reply Mr. Guthrie favored the issue of the gold pieces of large denomination for use in the Pacific States, although he said such pieces were not needed in the East.

In his letter to Senator Gwin, Secretary Guthrie said: "But there are certain peculiarities in the condition of California, which recommend a different scale of coinage for that region. They are: First, the fact stated in the memorial of the prohibition and entire expulsion of paper money; and, second, the high scale of prices prevalent in California for commodities and service. These circumstances will make larger denominations of coin convenient, particularly in counting and passing large sums. To this may be added that time will be saved in coinage, which may be of much consequence to miners, and others, at

least until the capacity of the branch mint shall be ascertained to be equal to the gold offered.

"In order to harmonize the proposed large coins with the present recognized coins, I would recommend that the coinage be authorized by pieces of \$100, \$50, and \$25, to be called the 'Union,' 'Half Union,' and 'Quarter Union,' but that the 'Half Union' only be struck for the present."

The full text of the bill presented to Congress by Senator Gwin providing for that issue of the large gold pieces, reads as follows:

"That there shall be coined and issued by the United States, or by such of the branch mints as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, a gold coin of the weight of 2580 grains, of the value of one hundred dollars, and another of the weight of 1290 grains, of the value of fifty dollars; each of which coins shall be of the standard fineness, now prescribed by law, for the gold coins of the United States.

"That the Secretary of the Treasury cause the necessary dies, and other apparatus, to be prepared by proper and skillful artists, under the superintendence of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, for coining the above coins with such devices, mottoes, and figures as may be approved by the President of the United States; the expenses of which shall be defrayed from the ordinary appropriation for the expense of the mint and branch mints of the United States."

Badly needed as were the gold coins provided by the bill, the bill never became a law. On May 2, 1854, Senator Gwin again brought the matter of the issue of the five and ten-eagle pieces to the attention of the Senate, but discussion was postponed. On June 16th the bill passed the Senate by a large majority, although it failed to meet the approval of the House.

Early in 1855, as the Government showed no signs of responding favorably to the appeals of the Californias for a \$50 piece, two of the principal private coining firms of San Francisco, Wass, Moliter & Co. and Kellogg & Co., began the issue of circular \$50 gold coins. Both issues were worth fully their face value, although the gold was of a lower fineness in the Kellogg piece than contained by the regular United States coins, making necessary an increased weight for the Kellogg coin of 1309 grains, which is stamped on the ribbon carried in the beak of the eagle on the reverse.

It is customary at the mint to provide samples of a proposed coinage as soon as the bill authorizing such an issue is presented. From such dies sample pieces in base metal are usually made, which in former years were given to the member presenting the bill, to be used as a material illus-

tration. In only rare instances, however, are such pieces struck in gold, and the consequence is that the United States pattern coins in gold are highly esteemed by collectors.

It is not known why the work of executing the dies of the United States \$50 pieces was delayed until 1877 when the reason for their creation occurred in 1854. While only these two pieces were struck in gold, still a number of specimens were made in copper from each of the two sets of dies.

The coins were designed by William Barber, formerly chief engraver of the mint and father of the present chief engraver, Charles E. Barber. Mr. Barber's initial "B," appears on the coins under the bust of Liberty.

## Encased Postage Stamps



### One of the Most Interesting Series of "Necessity Money" Ever Issued.

New York City was the birthplace of this peculiar sort of money, which was formed by placing the regular United States postage stamps in flat, circular brass cases, with the faces protected by a thin sheet of mica. The encased stamps consists of the denominations of 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 24, 30 and 90 cents, and this method of protecting the stamps so that they could withstand the wear of circulation was the invention of John Gault, who did business at Park Place, in New York City. He manufactured many varieties to be used by business houses in lieu of small change, and the badly mutilated and worn postage stamps that answered the purpose of practical money for a while at the beginning of the war. Many of the encased stamps bore the name of the issuing firm on the back, and not only served the purpose of a fractional currency, but advertised the firm of issue in a thorough and yet inexpensive fashion.

The patent dated from July and August, 1862, and the stamps used in the metallic cases were the regular postage

stamps of the period—the one-cent blue, and the three-cent orange, showing the portrait of Franklin; the five-cent brown bearing Jefferson's portrait; and the ten-cent green, twelve-cent black, twenty-four-cent violet, and ninety-cent blue, all with the portrait of Washington.

Collectors of both stamps and coins regard this series of necessity currency as being one of the most interesting of the numerous issues of United States, which has been especially conspicuous for its various freakish circulating mediums, and some of the premiums now paid for these homely substitutes for real money actually exceed those commanded by any of the far more pretentious and handsome coins struck at the United States mints during and since the war.

Some firms issued the encased stamp pieces of nearly every one of the denominations mentioned above, while others are credited with but a single one. Often the latter specimens are the rarest and command the highest premiums as not infrequently they were but little more than samples and were issued in quite limited number. In nearly every instance it is found that the denominations of twelve, twenty-four, thirty and ninety cents are the rarest, and in the case of the highest denominations it is thought their rarity is due to the fact that some of the firms ordered but a single specimen each of the denominations above ten cents, and before deciding upon their issue the law was passed forbidding the use of anything of the semblance of money by private persons.

An interesting specimen of the encased stamp money is one of the old denomination of nine cents. There being no postage stamp of this value the denomination was produced by placing three three-cent stamps in an oblong copper case, with the usual covering of mica. The back bore no name, but the piece evidently was intended for circulation in New York City, for the reverse bore an embossed representation of an eagle and snake, the same as that shown by the New York cents struck in German silver by Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger of New York City, which were issued in 1837. Around the central device was scroll work. Nothing is known of the piece's history but it is thought to have been a product of Gault, on account of the New York device.

Another equally interesting piece associated with the encased postage stamp money is an essay for a five-cent piece. In a frame of silver had been placed a stamp cut from a five-cent note of the first issue of the postage currency. This was protected by mica both back and front.



## The Petition Crown of Thomas Simon

The sale at auction for £55 (about \$775) of a specimen of the rare coin known as the Petition Crown of Thomas Simon affords an opportunity of giving a brief history of this famous piece, and doing so it will not be out of place to review the state of the English coinage immediately prior to its issue.

The reign of "Good Queen Bess" was distinguished by the introduction of the new mechanism for the minting of money. Instead of the old hammer and punch method of minting, the mill and screw was introduced, by which process coins of a superior workmanship, and more regular appearance, were produced.

Folks say that the inventor of the "mill and screw" is supposed to have been a Frenchman named Philip Mestrelle, who eventually fell into the practice of coining counterfeit money, and was convicted and executed at Tyburn on the 27th day of January, 1562.

Mr. Hawkins, however, does not agree with this statement, and asserts that the name of the introducer of this process of coining is unknown, and the whole history of its employment involved in obscurity.

Most of the milled money (but chiefly the shilling and sixpence) of Queen Elizabeth's reign may be known by a five-pointed star at the end of the legend. The larger coins (crowns and half-crowns) were struck on the old hammer principle, which was continued by her successors, James I, and Charles I. But the bulk of the money issued



by Queen Elizabeth, from the crown to the penny, was hammered money.

In about 1650 Cromwell availed himself of the more recent improvements of coining already adopted by some of the continental nations. A celebrated French artist, Pierre Blondeau, who had perfected the mode of minting by the mill and screw, was invited to England. On his arrival he produced patterns of the half-crown, shilling, and sixpence coined by the mill and screw, by which means a legend was impressed for the first time on the edge of a piece. But no issue was ever made of these coins, and the specimens of them are very rare.

During the latter part of his protectorate Cromwell caused coins to be executed by the new process bearing his own bust; but it is supposed that few were issued, as the coins of the old hammered type are much more numerous. They are considered by some authorities to have been patterns. The bust of Cromwell on the obverse is most beautifully executed by Simon, and in a manner superior in point of art to anything that had been seen upon an English coin before.

Charles II, on his ascension to the throne in 1660, with a view, it may be, of returning to the extreme orthodoxy of his father's reign, discarded the mill and screw, and his early coins were produced by the old process; but in 1662 Pierre Blondeau was re-engaged to direct the mint upon the mill and screw principle, and a competition for engraving dies was entered into between the celebrated Simon and John Rotier, of Antwerp, which, it is said, was unfairly decided in favor of Rotier.

Dissatisfied with the judgment of Blondeau, and confident of his skill as a die-sinker, Simon appealed to the king, and his petition took the unique, though appropriate form of a pattern of the value of a crown. Hence it is that England can justly boast of a most exquisitely engraved coin, which is considered a model of art, and superior to any coin of that or any other period. It will be seen from the illustration of the piece here given, that the king's bust is draped and laureated, with flowing hair and love lock over the right shoulder. The inscription on the obverse reads CARLOS II. DEI. GRA. On the reverse are crowned shields of England, Scotland, Ireland and France, arranged in the form of a cross, with garter and St. George in center. There are two C's interlinked in each angle. Inscription MAG. BRI. FR. ET. HIB. REX. 1663.

On the edge of this famous coin is inscribed Simon's petition to the king against the alleged unjust decision. The petition runs thus: "Thomas Simon most humbly

prays your Majesty to compare this, his tryal piece, with the Dutch, and if more truly drawn and embossed, more gracefully ordered, and more accurately engraven, to relieve him." Notwithstanding the undoubted superiority of the piece, Simon's petition was unheeded.

It is said that only twenty copies were struck with the petition on the edge, and a few others with a different edge. In 1755 a specimen of this rare and beautiful crown piece sold for £12. In 1802 a specimen changed hands for £105, and in 1824 the same piece brought £210. At Trattle's sale in 1832, a fine specimen realized £225 (about \$1,125.00). In December, 1921, B. Max Mehl, owner of the Numismatic Company of Texas, sold a good specimen for \$900.00.

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## History of the United States Trade Dollar



A trade dollar is slightly larger than a standard dollar, but it is not current coin, and its metal value is only about 60 cents.

So many of these mongrel dollars were in circulation twenty years and more that most persons were watchful to avoid getting one, but in recent years they have been so rare that many persons have never seen one.

Trade dollars were authorized by Congress in 1873 for the purpose of stimulating commerce with the Orient. For many years the Mexican silver dollar had been a highly valued coin in nearly all far Eastern countries. Hundreds of millions of them were shipped to China, Japan, the Philippines and other countries in that part of the world to pay for the products exported from them to Europe and the United States.

American lawmakers thought that a coin of practically the same weight and size as the Mexican dollar, bearing the imprint of the United States, could be used advantageously as a substitute for the Mexican Dollar.

In the five years beginning with 1873 the United States mint produced nearly 36,000,000 of these dollars. Most of them were exported, but enough of them remained in this country to be embarrassing because of their similarity to the standard silver dollar, and in 1887 Congress provided that for six months thereafter all trade dollars presented to the Treasury should be exchanged for standard dollars and after that time the trade dollars were left to shift for themselves, being worth only their metal value plus whatever premium coin collectors might be willing to pay for them. Nearly 8,000,000 of them were redeemed, and when the period for redemption ended only 284,587 of them remained in this country, less than 1 per cent of the number that had been coined.

The trade dollar has on one side a sitting figure of the Goddess of Liberty, and on the other an eagle of a different design from that on the standard dollar. The inscription is: "United States of America, Trade Dollar, 420 grains, 900 fine."

The standard silver dollar weighs 412½ grains. The weight of the Mexican dollar is 417.79 grains, but 97.27 per cent of it is pure silver, so that, though it weighs less its metal value is about 7 per cent more than that of the old trade dollar. Probably this is the reason the trade dollar never made a hit with the people of the Far East. There is ground for suspicion that the originators of the dollar thought the Orientals might be duped into taking it in preference to the Mexican dollar, because of its slightly greater weight, notwithstanding the fact that its silver value was about 7 per cent less. But the Oriental money changers quickly learned this difference in value.

The trade dollar was authorized by the coinage act of 38 years ago, which became famous under the designation of "the crime of '73" in the free silver agitation which began a few years later and continued with more or less virulence for more than 20 years.

In the famous coinage act of 1873 the trade dollar was substituted for the standard dollar and all silver coins were made legal tender for an amount not exceeding \$5. That had been the limit of the legal tender quality of all fractional silver coins since 1853. The standard silver dollar had been an unlimited legal tender, but it was partially out of use. In all the 80 years prior to 1873 only 8,031,238 of them had been coined, and during nearly all of that time they were worth more to ship to the Orient

than to use at home; in other words, they were worth a premium over old coins.

In the five years following 1873 the coinage of trade dollars amounted to more than four times the coinage of standard silver dollars, during the entire 80 years preceding. Evidently, therefore the "crime of '73" did not cause diminution in the demand for silver.

The price of silver began to fall in 1872 and its continued decline in the succeeding years started an agitation for the restoration of its use as a standard money. The persistent demand for the "rehabilitation of silver" resulted in the passage of a law by Congress over the President's veto, in 1878, for the coinage of not less than 2,000,000 or more than 4,000,000 silver dollars monthly, the metal to be purchased by the Government in the open market.

Under this law 378,000,000 silver dollars were coined, but the decline in the price of silver was checked only temporarily and 1890 Congress authorized the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces monthly, and the issue of demand treasury notes in payment for it. The purchase continued until 1893, when President Cleveland forced an unwilling Congress to repeal the law. Coinage of dollars out of the silver purchased under this law continued until 1904.

In all over \$150,000,000 of Treasury notes were issued for the purchase of silver. The Government has been retiring these notes since 1893, substituting silver dollars for them. On March 11, 1911, only \$3,388,000 of them remained in circulation. Whenever one gets into the United States Treasury it is destroyed. It is a vanishing form of American currency.

The present supply of standard silver dollars in the United States is nearly 565,000,000. About 74,000,000 are in circulation and in the banks. The Treasury vaults hold 490,000,000 of them—133,000 tons—which are represented by silver certificates in circulation.

The trade dollar is an important link between the two periods of this country's experience with silver—the first from the foundation of the mints up to 1873, during which 8,000,000 of "free coinage" dollars were put out; the second from 1873 to 1893, when, in an effort to restore silver to use of a standard money metal, enough silver was purchased by the Government to coin 565,000,000 dollars in existence at the present time.

## The Glass Coins of China



While the Siamese Porcelain Tokens, among which a few colored glass varieties exist, are known to most Numismatists, and even the Arabian glass weights may have been investigated by a few collectors, the Glass Coins of China and neighboring countries, on the other hand, may be new to many of our readers.

It is not necessary in order to learn these curious coins, to wade through the numerous native treatises on Far Eastern Numismatics, since no mention whatever is made in them to any porcelain or glass coins. As these coins do not come within the scope of "Articles of Metal," among which ordinary coins are included, so dearly loved by Chinese and Japanese connoisseurs, they do not find a place in books on the subject.

From Professor F. Hirth's monograph on "China and the Roman Orient," we gather that, although the Chinese became well acquainted with glass about the time of the Christian era, there is no doubt that it was not until the fifth century after Christ that they learned how to make it (brought by the sea route from the Roman Empire) and consequently no glass coins bearing Chinese inscriptions can have been made in China prior to this period.

The little that has so far been published about porcelain and glass coins of the Far East is due entirely to the pens of Europeans. The first mention of coins of materials other than the well known metals, is probably that recorded in Vol. VIII of the "Chinese Review," where an article signed "B. G." describes two specimens of earthenware coins, procured at Canton with inscriptions in Chinese Seal characters, both incused and in relief, with the value of the hale tael, an imitation of that well-known Pang Liang series of Chinese ancient round copper coins.



The late Stephen W. Bushnell, in Vol. II of "Chinese Art," illustrates and described three glass medallions in colored glass with truly felicitous inscriptions which he translates as follows:

(a) "A succession of first places at three examinations."

(b) "May the Celestial Mandarins be propitious to man."

(c) "May the Celestial Divinities send sons."

These charms are similar in every respect to those treated in this article.

All the glass specimens illustrated and described herein form part of my collection and were picked up personally by me in Korea or have been directly traced to the Hermit Kingdom, which inclines me to deduce that this country is the principal source of production of these talismans, and although Bushnell states that the Chinese wear them strung on their girdles, I have never, while in the Middle Kingdom, been able to come across any destined for that purpose.

Just as the glass objects made by the Chinese are generally of small dimensions not larger than the jadeite or agate carvings which are posed as models, so I venture to suggest that these porcelain and glass charms are in imitation of those originally made of jade, ranked by the Chinese as the most precious of precious stones. The fact that I have come across and been able to pick up while in China several of these charms made in jade, strengthens my supposition. The illustrations numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 refer to glass medallions, the grounds, either translucent or opalescent, giving an illusory resemblance to the models of which they are properly counterfeit presentments.

The predominant color is of milky white, with the exception of No. 2, of a Nile green shade, similar in all respects to the color most prized in jade ornaments.

The inscriptions, identical with those found on copper and brass charms, and amulets, are usually in relief when referring to glass coins, and those illustrated read:

1. "Long Life, Riches and Honor," a very common inscription on Chinese charms and amulets.

2. "One Family in the Entire World," a somewhat ambiguous inscription, seen for the first time as talisman.

3. "Successively obtaining the first place at the examinations for the second and third degree and at the Palace examination." Meaningless, perhaps, to foreigners, but full of import and good wishes to the aspiring Chinese "literati." This inscription is not uncommon on charms.

4. Two Manchu characters, signifying "Board of Works Mint." This is evidently from the reverse of the coins of the present dynasty which is Manchu.

The remaining two illustrations represent charms made of jade, of doubtful quality, with incused characters, interpreted accordingly.

5. "Life as long as the Pine and Oak," and

6. "May gold and precious stones fill my halls," in seal characters, a wish which might be also shared by all Occidentals.

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## The Confederate Half-Dollar

The Only Numismatic Record of a Nation of Nine Million of People Who Maintained a Precarious Existence in the Face of Overwhelming Odds for the Space of Nearly Four Years and a Half.

The beginning of the year 1910 was signalized in a numismatic way by the offering for sale of the only known specimen of the official metallic coinage of the Confederate States of America.

Coming from its resting place in a safe deposit vault where it had lain for 28 years, this unique half dollar created quite a sensation in the numismatic world, and, on account of its unusual historical significance, caused much interest among the lay world, which is always intensely alive to any souvenir or relic that is so closely associated with the Lost Cause.

There are very few American coins today that can be said to rank in interest with this half dollar, with its authoritative U. S. obverse and distinctive Confederate States reverse design. Such a unique combination of the official devices of two great opposing powers probably has not another parallel in history.

The story of the finding of the Confederate half dollar is as follows: E. Mason, Jr., a Philadelphia numismatist, prepared an article on rare coins for a New York newspaper, which appeared on January 2, 1879. A few days later he received a communication from B. F. Taylor, M. D., then the secretary and treasurer of the Louisiana State Board of Health, stating that he had a Confederate coin in his possession and a few months later sent to Mr. Mason the original coin and die.

Mr. Taylor had been chief coiner of the Confederate mint, and said the United States mint had been turned over to the Confederate States of America by the State of Louisiana the last of February, 1861. The old officers were retained by the Confederate government, viz: Wm. A. Elmore, Superintendent; A. J. Guirot, Treasurer; M. F.

Bonzano, Melter and Refiner, and Howard Hilsbaugh, Assayer.

In April, Secretary Memminger of the Confederate Treasury, ordered that designs for half dollar pieces be submitted him for approval. The design selected was the one now familiar, and the dies were engraved by A. H. M. Peterson, engraver and die sinker, and were prepared for the coining press by Conrad Schmidt, foreman of the coining room.

It was found for some reason the dies could not be fitted to the regular coining press, so it was necessary to use the old hand screw press, upon which four coins were struck.

One of these coins was given to the Confederate government, probably is the one which Jefferson Davis is said to have owned. The second coin was presented to Prof. Biddle of the University of Louisiana; the third to Dr. E. Ames of New Orleans, and the fourth was kept by Chief Coiner Taylor.

About this time an order came from the secretary suspending operations on account of the difficulty of obtaining bullion, and the mint was closed on April 30, 1861.

Mr. Mason disposed of the coin and Confederate reverse die to a New York dealer in 1879, who wrote a letter to Jefferson Davis in reference to the coin, and received the following reply:

Beauvoir, P. O.  
Harrison Co., Miss.  
May 10th, 1867.

Sir:

I had a Confederate coin. It was in my wife's trunk when it was rifled by the Federal officers on board the prison ship on which she was detained at Hampton Roads before and after my confinement in Fortress Monroe. The coin, some medals and other valuables were stolen at that time. Whether the coin be the same which has been offered to you as a duplicate, I cannot say. It is, however not true, as published, that it is now in my possession.

Regretting that I cannot give you more exact information on the particular subject of your inquiry, I remain,

Respectfully,  
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The dealer obtained 500 1861 half dollars bearing the New Orleans mint letter, and had the reverse design removed from each. Then the coins were restamped with the reverse die of the Confederate half dollar. The die broke on the first trial, then had to be set in a heavy steel band to prevent further damage.

The 500 half dollars of the N. O. Mint were obtained only after much difficulty. After the restrike had been made the die was defaced by filing a deep groove across the face and a brass piece was struck from the defaced die to show what had been done.

What became of the other three coins seems destined to remain a mystery. Judging by the letter of Jefferson Davis, it would seem that the Confederate President at one time owned a specimen, which may have been the one said to have been given to the Confederate government at the time the pieces were coined.

The two other specimens, one of which is said to have been given to Prof. Biddle of the Louisiana University, and the other to a Dr. Ames of New Orleans, have never been heard of from that day to this, so far as known, and probably now are no longer in existence.

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## The Coinage of Rome



**FIRST AE. OR LARGEST BRONZE COIN OF VESPASIAN,  
69-79 A. D.**

Issued to commemorate the conquering of Judaea.  
Weeping Judaea under palm tree.

The Roman Imperial coins in addition to their individual character and interest, possess a general historical interest, in consequence of being for the most part struck to commemorate remarkable events. The difficulties of history are consequently cleared up by these contemporary records which are so complete until the time of Constantine, that histories may be compiled from them.

They form the most authentic data in the Roman annals, the years of the consular and tribunitian officers held by the emperors, appearing in the obverse; and on the reverse, representations of the events whose dates are expressed on the other side.

The coins of Trajan, Hadrian and the Antonies, are remarkable for this, and for the accurate data which are thereby supplied to history, by which the mistakes of chronicles are often corrected.

Among the description of events commemorated are the departure of emperors on expeditions; their successes and their returns; their munificence to provinces wasted by famine; visits to the provinces, and benefits conferred during such visits, etc., as in the case of Hadrian's visit to Britain, A. D. 121.

Conquered provinces are represented in a pleasing and often poetical manner as in the weeping "*Judaea Capta*" of the coins of Vespasian and Titus; and universal peace is symbolized by the closed temple of Janus on the coins of Nero.

The deaths and consecrations of emperors and empresses are depicted, and their virtues and other attributes beautifully personified. Happiness, hope, abundance, security, piety, modesty, are poetically represented together with the different countries of the world, and the provinces of the Empire.

Even naturalists may derive advantage from the study of these coins—those struck on the occasion of the secular games, as the coins of Philip representing various animals some of which appear to be now unknown. Accurate portraits of persons of historical eminence are represented, so that busts may be referred to their owners by the agency of the coins, together with representations of buildings now in ruins, as they originally stood—as triumphal arches, temples, etc., so that the poet, the painter, the sculptor, and the architect derive no less advantage from the study than the historian.

The Roman coinage appears to have originated in the Aes, a copper piece weighing twelve ounces. The pieces of the most common occurrence have on their obverse the double head of Janus, and on the reverse the prow of a ship. Others have on them the head of Roma, and on the reverse a Bull, with the word, Roma. The divisions of an Aes were the semis, or half of six ounces, marked S; the triens of four; the quadrans of three; the sextans of two, and the unica of one ounce. They have on them dots or pellets expressing the number of ounces contained in them individually. There were also multiples of the Aes, as high as the decussis, or piece of ten asses, this always with the same head and the six X (ten asses).

The Aes and its parts originally weighed as much as was expressed upon them; but they gradually decreased in weight until, at the time of the second Punic war the Aes



was reduced to only half an ounce. As these heavy pieces must have been very inconvenient in their use before their reduction in weight, silver appears to have been soon substituted for them, and the denarius or silver piece originally of the value of ten asses, and afterwards of sixteen, became the most common representative of value; this piece is frequently marked X. The quinarius, which was half the value of the denarius, and marked V, to show it was of the value of five asses, also occurs. The silver sextertius, or fourth of a denarius which disappeared at the close of the Republic, nevertheless always remained as the unit of account, its place being taken by the bronze sextertius. Thus a person was said to have died worth so many sesterces. While it is true that coins of Ancient Rome are among the most interesting and the most valuable of historical records, it is a matter of regret that metallic and enduring memorials are now confined to medals struck to commemorate some particular event, whose number is limited and which obtain little circulation among the multitude.

Why should we not preserve, as of old, specimens of beautiful architecture, the originals of which time may not spare? Why not exhibit the progress of scientific discovery—the march of geographical knowledge—the conquests of commerce and civilization? The mint of the Augustan Age has been well called the seat of Roman genius; why should not the mints of our country be employed and the genius of our republic be installed where its works would assuredly be imperishable?

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### OLD STAMPS WANTED

We will pay cash for old postage stamps on original envelopes or off, especially those of the years of 1840 to about 1860. Look in old attics, old trunks, files in old business houses and banks. Leave stamps on whole envelopes. Do not tear them off. They are worth more on whole envelopes. We also buy letters and documents written by prominent people. Send us what you find or have by registered or insured mail.

NUMISMATIC COMPANY OF TEXAS

Fort Worth, Texas

Established Thirty Years

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LIST OF PRICES WE PAY  
FOR

## RARE AMERICAN STAMPS

The Prices are for used Stamps, but they must be lightly canceled and not torn or damaged. They are always preferable when on the envelopes as originally used.

### 1847 Issue:

5c Brown, Franklin .....	\$ .25 to \$ .50
10c Black, Washington .....	1.25 to 2.00

### 1851 to 1868 Issue:

12c Black, Washington .....	\$ .30
24c Lilac, Washington .....	.40
30c Orange, Franklin .....	.75
90c Blue, Washington .....	.50 to 1.50

### 1869:

6c Blue, Washington .....	\$ .10
10c Yellow, Coat of Arms .....	.10
12c Green, Steamship .....	.10
15c Brown and blue, landing of Columbus .....	.15
24c Green and purple, Declaration of Independence .....	.75
30c Green and Carmine, Coat of Arms .....	.75
90c Black and Carmine, Lincoln .....	2.00

### 1870 to 1880:

12c Purple, Clay .....	\$ .05
15c Orange, Webster .....	.03
24c Purple, Scott .....	.25
30c Black, Hamilton .....	.05
90c Carmine, Perry .....	.25
90c Purple, Perry .....	.25

**1893 Columbian Issue:**

30c Orange .....	\$ .10
50c Slate .....	.15
\$1.00 Salmon Red .....	.60
2.00 Brown Red .....	.60
3.00 Green .....	.65
4.00 Carmine .....	.75
5.00 Black .....	.90

**1894-1915:**

50c Orange .....	\$ .02
\$1.00 Black .....	.15
2.00 Blue, Madison .....	.40
5.00 Green, Marshall .....	.75

**UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.**
**1879-'90:**

30c .....	\$ .10
50c .....	.10

**1891-'94:**

30c .....	\$ .10
50c .....	.10

**DEPARTMENT STAMPS**

All with name of Department at top.

**Agriculture, All Yellow.**

1c Yellow .....	\$ .30
2c Yellow .....	.05
3c Yellow .....	.05
6c Yellow .....	.10
10c Yellow .....	.60
12c Yellow .....	1.00
15c Yellow .....	.30
24c Yellow .....	.50
30c Yellow .....	.60

**Executive, All Carmine.**

1c .....	\$1.50
2c .....	1.50
3c .....	1.00
6c .....	2.00
10c .....	2.00

**Interior, All Vermillion.**

24c .....	\$ .10
30c .....	.10
90c .....	.35

**Justice, All Purple.**

1c .....	\$ .30
2c .....	.35

**Justice, All Purple—(Continued):**

3c	.....	\$ .10
6c	.....	.10
10c	.....	.35
12c	.....	.40
15c	.....	1.00
24c	.....	2.00
30c	.....	3.00
90c	.....	4.00

**Navy, All Blue.**

7c	.....	\$1.00
10c	.....	.20
12c	.....	.20
15c	.....	.20
24c	.....	.50
30c	.....	.50
90c	.....	1.50

**Post Office, All Black.**

24c	.....	\$ .10
30c	.....	.10
90c	.....	.30

**State, All Green.**

1c	.....	\$ .20
2c	.....	.50
3c	.....	.10
6c	.....	.16
7c	.....	.40
10c	.....	.30
12c	.....	.50
15c	.....	.50
24c	.....	1.00
30c	.....	1.00
90c	.....	1.00
\$ 2.00	.....	2.00
5.00	.....	25.00
10.00	.....	12.00
20.00	.....	10.00

**Treasury, All Brown.**

24c	.....	\$ .50
30c	.....	.05
90c	.....	.15

**War, All Red.**

7c	.....	\$ .30
24c	.....	.10
30c	.....	.10
90c	.....	.20

## RARE U. S. REVENUE AND PROPRIETARY STAMPS

6c Proprietary, orange .....	\$4.00
\$ 15.00 Mortgage, blue .....	.70
20.00 Probate of Will, orange.....	3.00
200.00 Internal Revenue, red and green.....	3.00

### Second Issue

\$ 1.60 Blue and black.....	\$ 2.00
1.90 Blue and black.....	.50
20.00 Blue and black.....	2.00
25.00 Blue and black.....	2.00
50.00 Blue and black.....	2.00
200.00 Blue and black.....	15.00
500.00 Blue and black, green and red.....	40.00

## PROVISIONAL STAMPS

are those issued in 1845, 1846 and 1857 by the Postmasters of:

<b>Alexandria, Va.</b>	<b>Lockport, N. Y.</b>	<b>New York, N. Y.</b>
<b>Annapolis, Md.</b>	<b>Milbury, Mass.</b>	<b>Providence, R. I.</b>
<b>Baltimore, Md.</b>	<b>New Haven, Conn.</b>	<b>St. Louis, Mo.</b>
<b>Buscawen, N. H.</b>		

These are all valuable and we pay from \$5.00 to \$750.00 each for same if on original envelopes as used.

## CONFEDERATE STATES STAMPS

These were issued in 1861 by the Postmasters of the following cities. They are all wanted when on original envelopes as used, and prices range from \$1.00 to \$100.00, depending on condition and rarity.

<b>Athens, Ga.</b>	<b>Franklin, N. C.</b>	<b>Kingston, Tenn.</b>
<b>Autaugaville, Ala.</b>	<b>Galatin, Tenn.</b>	<b>Knoxville, Tenn.</b>
<b>Baton Rouge, La.</b>	<b>Goliad, Texas</b>	<b>Livingston, Ala.</b>
<b>Beaumont, Texas</b>	<b>Gonzales, Texas</b>	<b>Lynchburg, Va.</b>
<b>Charleston, S. C.</b>	<b>Greenville, Ala.</b>	<b>Macon, Ga.</b>
<b>Columbia, S. C.</b>	<b>Grover Hill, Ala.</b>	<b>Memphis, Tenn.</b>
<b>Columbus, Ga.</b>	<b>Helena, Texas</b>	<b>New Orleans, La.</b>
<b>Danville, Va.</b>	<b>Jonesboro, Tenn.</b>	<b>Petersburg, Va.</b>
		<b>Etc., Etc., Etc.</b>

We will cheerfully make offers on any of these stamps submitted to us.

We buy only the more valuable stamps, as quoted in this list.

We will, however, buy entire collections of less valuable stamps, provided there are rarities among them.

Look up your old family or business correspondence, leaving the stamps on the entire envelopes as found.

When you send them for inspection, please be sure and enclose return postage and registration fee.

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B. MAX MEHL, Manager

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Small cent, with flying eagle.....	.10
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2c piece, the first coin with motto.....	.15
3c piece nickel, three different dates.....	.45
3c silver, scarce, two different dates.....	.45
5c silver with Old Liberty Bust.....	.35
Half dime, two different dates.....	.25
10c, with Old Bust type, dated before 1838.....	.55
Twenty Cent piece, 1875.....	.75
25c. Over 100 years old. Scarce.....	1.40
Quarter. Dated before 1837.....	.90
Isabella Quarter. The only U. S. coin with a portrait of a foreign monarch.....	2.50
Half dollar, over 100 years old.....	1.50
Half dollar with lettered edge.....	1.00
Columbian half dollar, bust of Columbus.....	.75
Dollar, Liberty seated.....	2.25
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